FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 103 *29 May 1981*

BULGARIA

Zhivkov on Visit Talks With Greek Leader C 1
Meeting in Rhodes C 1
Talks Continue C 1
Zhivkov Speech to Sofia International Conference C 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 22 May]
Bozhinov-Led Economic Delegation Visits Japan C 20
Dimitur Stanishev, Delegation Leave for FRG C 20
Todorov, Lukanov Receive Libyan Secretary C 21
Judah on Protocol C 21
Cooperation Agreement Signed With Mozambique C 21
Scientific Cooperation Agreement Signed With India C 22
Economic Cooperation Session With Mexico Opens C 22
Briefs: Water Transportation Cooperation C 22

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Desecration of Przemysl Monument 'Disgraceful' D 1
Local Preelection Meetings, Speakers Reported D 1
Indra Views Federal Assembly D 1
Bilak Addresses Students D 1
Hruskovic at All-Slovak Aktiv D 2
Hula in North Bohemia D 2
Havlin on Technology D 2
Patek in Plzen; Hoffmann Ill D 4
Strougal in Prague D 5
Premier Strougal Pays 24-Hour Visit to Vienna D 5
[cross-reference]
Fojtik Leads CPCZ Delegation to DKP Congress D 5
Briefs: Telecommunications Conference; Japanese D 5
Radio Director; Trade With Romania

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

President Honecker Continues Visit to Japan E 1
Dinner With Suzuki E 1
Honecker Toasts Emperor E 2
Honecker Discusses Detente E 3

HUNGARY

Deteriorating Security Situation in Poland Noted F 1
Kadar, Other Leaders Attend KISZ Youth Congress F 1
Kadar Receives Chilean Socialist Party Delegation F 1
Gyenes, MSZMP Delegation Depart for DKP Congress F 2
Gaspar Meets Japanese TU Official, Exchanges Views F 2
NEPSZABADSAG Reports Zamyatin's Budapest Visit [23 May] F 2
Delegation Departs for Mongolian Party Congress F 2
Losonczi Cables Greetings to Jordanian King F 3
Intellectuals Compile Document Criticizing Regime F 3
[Vichniac in LE MONDE 22 May]

POLAND

Reportage on Death of Cardinal Wyszynski G 1
PAP Obituary G 1
Episcopate's Communique [Vatican City] G 2
Officials Send Telegram G 2
Period of Official Mourning G 3
Pope Sends Telegram G 3
Casaroli To Represent Pope G 3
Kania, Barcikowski, Olszowski Address PZPR Meeting G 4
Kania Opens Meeting G 4
Barcikowski Outlines Problems G 4
More on Precongress Meeting G 4
Debate Arises Over Course of PZPR Renewal Policy G 5
'Katowice Party Forum' Position G 5
Lenin Shipyard Disagrees G 6
'Personal Insult' G 6
Olszowski Addresses Warsaw Car Workers PZPR Meeting G 6
'Strong' State, Government G 6
Gomulka Defended G 7
Grabski Attends Poznan Report-Back Conference G 8
Grudzien's Expulsion From PZPR Recommended G 9
Gottwald Mine Proposal G 9
Katowice Commission G 9
Municipal Party Conference Opens in Torun 28 May G 10
2-Day Solidarity KKP Debate Held in Gdansk G 11
Branch Sections Reviewed G 11
National Mourning Proposed G 11
Talks End G 12
PAP Reporter Denied Access to Solidarity in U.S. G 12
AFP Reports Common Law Prisoners Hunger Strike G 13
Action Against Hooliganism in Wroclaw Demanded G 14
Solidarity Delegation To Visit Italy 8-15 June [ANSA] G 14
Agricultural Workers Agree To End Strike Action G 15
Firemen Suspend Protest Action, Maintain Alert G 15
1956 Agreement on Status of Troops Cited G 15
Polish-Soviet Alliance G 16
Internal Affairs Ministry on Counterintelligence G 17
Increased Espionage Activities G 17
'Highly Placed Agent' Uncovered G 18
Interest Expressed in Joining IMF, World Bank G 18
Czyrek Interviewed on Diplomacy, Changes G 19
[ZYCIE WARSZAWY 23-24 May]
Waszczuk Receives Israeli CP Official 27 May G 22

YUGOSLAVIA

POLITIKA on Albania's 'Dangerous, Adventurist Policy' I 1
[Prlja, 26 May]
Macedonian Paper Views Albanian Press 'Slander' I 3
[FLAKA E VLAZERIMIT]
Assembly Commission on Albanian, Bulgarian Propaganda I 4
[Boskovic]
TANJUG Report I 5
LCY Commission Discusses Media Handling of Kosovo I 6
POLITIKA Views 'Managed' Information in Kosovo I 8
[Zejneli, Nesic 13 May]
Islamic Community of Serbia Condemns Kosovo Events I 9
Final Text of Kosovo Action Program Approved I 10
Podujevo Party Committee Discusses Action Program I 11
Kosovo Assembly To Deprive Delegate of Immunity I 11

Montenegro Commission Condemns Albanian Irredentism I 12
Slovene LC Praises Party Self-Criticism on Kosovo I 12
[Pjevic in BORBA 10 May]
Kraigher Chairs 26 May Presidency Session I 13
Assembly Chamber Discusses Economic Trends I 14
Planning Director Report I 16
USSR's Arkhipov Arrives for Committee Session I 18
Vrhovec Meets DPRK Counterpart in Pyongyang I 18
Vrhovec Arrival in PRC I 18
Iraqi First Deputy Premier Ramadan Arrives for Visit I 19
Talks With Dolanc I 19
Talks With Djuranovic I 19
Meeting With Ljubicic [INA] I 20
Joint Committee Meeting [Baghdad] I 20
Trade Commission With Mexico Concludes Work I 21
Markovic Receives Mexico's Merino Rabago [NOTIMEX] I 21
Markovic Visits Mexico, Meets Lopez Portillo I 21

ZHIVKOV ON VISIT TALKS WITH GREEK LEADER

Meeting in Rhodes

AU271959 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Rhodes, 27 May (BTA)--Late in the afternoon today the formal talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, and Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis, Greece's president began. During the talks they reviewed matters pertaining to the state and prospects to Bulgaro-Greek relations. They have unanimously found that the two countries' relations are very good and that Bulgaro-Greek mutually advantageous cooperation are developing on an ascending line. They also discussed some new ideas of the further expanding of bilateral cooperation.

Some topical international issues were also dwelt upon. The talks between the two state leaders, which are proceeding in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding and constructive spirit, later on were attended by the two countries' ministers of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Konstandinos Mitsotakis.

Talks Continue

AU281943 Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 28 May 81

[BTA special correspondent S. Tikhchev report]

[Text] Rhodes, 28 May (BTA)--The talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of the Republic of Greece, continued today.

The two countries' state leaders discussed some topical international problems. They expressed their concern with the exacerbation of international tension and underlined the necessity of taking practical measures for disarmament, consolidation of detente, for peace and security in the world. It was underlined that the two sides hope that the Madrid meeting will come to constructive decisions on the development of international cooperation and the consolidation of the process of detente, as well as on the military aspects of detente. The two statesmen expressed their countries' support to the proposals aimed at halting the arms race, for the reduction of nuclear and conventional weapons on the basis of equality and equal security.

Analyzing the situation in the Middle East, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis expressed anxiety for the developments in that region and underlined that the integral solution of this problem should be made on the basis of the complete withdrawal of Israel from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and of recognition of the irrevocable rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, including the right to establishing their own state, and at the strict observance of sovereignty and security of all states in that region.

On the Cyprus situation they pointed out that in the base of the just and lasting solution of this problem lies respect for the independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus.

Special attention was paid to the situation in the Balkans. Underlined was the necessity of strengthening goodneighborliness, understanding and cooperation, which serve the interests of peace and security on the peninsula, in Europe and the world. The two sides expressed readiness to encourage bilateral and multilateral cooperation on questions of mutual interest in the concrete spheres, on which agreement has been reached. Hope was expressed that the forthcoming meeting of transport experts in Sofia will offer useful recommendations and will proceed in a constructive spirit.

The talks are proceeding in a constructive spirit, in an atmosphere of trust and understanding which corresponds to the friendly relations between the Bulgarian and the Greek people.

ZHIVKOV SPEECH TO SOFIA INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

AU271210 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 May 81 pp 1,2,3

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and Bulgarian State Council chairman, at the opening of the international meeting "On Detente, Peace and Social Progress" on 21 May in Sofia--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Esteemed guests, esteemed comrades, our country, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, has the great honor once again of hosting an international meeting devoted to the greatest and most topical issues of our time--to the issues of peace, detente and security in the world.

I highly appreciate and cordially thank you for the invitation to participate in your work and to share some thoughts on these problems of vital importance, problems which our peace-loving people are living with and which have always been and always will be the focus of our international activities, of our foreign policy.

Permit me, above all, to welcome you on behalf of the Bulgarian people, on behalf of the State Council and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as on my own behalf, and to wish your meeting complete success, as well as a pleasant stay in our country to all of you.

As in the past, we have great interest in and respect for your meetings, because at these meetings the representatives of the agrarian and democratic parties and movements are focusing their discussion on the MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM OF OUR TIME: HOW TO PREVENT THE THREAT OF THERMONUCLEAR WAR AND HOW TO PRESERVE AND CONSOLIDATE PEACE.

I have spoken several times at similar forums discussing questions of peace and security. I would sincerely like to state that we will never tire of discussing this subject. That is so not only because today's world is dynamic, not only because each new day poses new problems.

The main and decisive factor is our permanent concern about the consolidation of cooperation, friendship and peace in the world. For the political leaders there is, and there can be, no more correct indicator of their foresight and sense of responsibility in facing history today than their active participation in the settlement of these questions. A political leader who plays with the fire of war today and who jeopardizes the fate of peace--such a leader undoubtedly belongs to the past.

Recently the BCP held its 12th congress. The congress of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BNAU] has just ended. Our two parties are fraternal parties with joint programs and common aspirations. They are working in full unanimity of thought and action, in cooperation; their alliance is sealed by the jointly shed blood of many known and unknown fighters against fascism and obscurantism, sealed by our common efforts to build a new, socialist Bulgaria and to create most favorable conditions for the comprehensive development of our country, for the people's well-being in an atmosphere of peace and friendship with all other countries and peoples.

At our congresses we discussed thoroughly and in detail the problems of detente and security, the problems of the preservation and consolidation of peace. Peace is our sacred goal for the sake of which we devote and will always devote all our efforts as a party, as a people and as a state.

Let Us Not Lock Ourselves in the Fortress of Distrust, Let Us Conduct a Sincere and Constructive Dialogue

Dear guests, dear comrades, THE FIRST QUESTION WHICH I WOULD LIKE TO DWELL ON IN SPEAKING TO YOU IS THE QUESTION OF THE DIALOGUE OF CONTEMPORARY STATES, PARTIES, LEADERS AND PEOPLES. I AM TALKING ABOUT THE DIALOGUE AS A METHOD OF FINDING SOLUTIONS FOR OUR CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS.

We are all aware of the fact that the questions facing our contemporary world are not few in number, nor are they easy to resolve. I have said on several occasions, and I will repeat once again that TODAY OUR WORLD IS A GIGANTIC PUZZLE COMPOSED OF DIFFERENT STATES AND SOCIAL SYSTEMS, WHICH ARE IN CONSTANT MOVEMENT, AND WHICH ARE INTEGRATED IN VARIOUS POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, IDEOLOGICAL AND OTHER PROCESSES.

These processes are causing numerous problems:

These are problems of a complex and difficult character. The problems in hotbeds of the world, for example, are complicated.

These are the problems concerning the paths of socioeconomic development of a given country, of a given nation.

These are the problems of those countries and peoples who have rejected colonial oppression and are seeking the best paths of consolidating their independence and progress, methods of asserting themselves.

These are, at the same time, the problems of a world where, along with different ideologies and social systems the common economic, technological, ecological and other questions, whose solution is to a great extent of decisive importance for the future of the contemporary world, are assuming an ever growing importance.

THESE ARE ONLY A FEW OF THE PROBLEMS OF OUR CONTEMPORARY WORLD, BUT WHENEVER WE TALK OF PROBLEMS WE ARE AWARE THAT ALL THESE PROBLEMS ARE IN THE LONG RUN LINKED TO THE PROBLEM OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, TO THE PROBLEM OF PREVENTING A THERMONUCLEAR DISASTER.

Today the awareness of the primary importance of this problem is the awareness of the fact that the very existence of mankind, the existence of the world, if you like, is at stake. Much has been talked about these questions and we do not need to mention any specific facts. If we allow a new world conflagration to occur, it will not simply be a new war, it will be a real disaster, a real tragedy. We should not permit a situation in which the problems of our time disappear along with men and their lives.

As a result of all this, our concern about the fate of peace is a concern about life, a concern about men, a concern about the present and the future.

In precisely this situation THE SUPREME QUESTION IS THE QUESTION OF THE APPROACH TO SETTLING THE CRUCIAL PROBLEMS OF OUR TIME, ABOVE ALL, THE PROBLEM OF PEACE. Regardless of how varied the aspects of this problem may be, regardless of how much the points of view on them might differ, it is necessary to ADOPT A REALISTIC APPROACH in discussing and settling these problems.

It goes without saying that this approach cannot imply that each country or social system must withdraw in itself and resolve its problems alone, must conduct its existence without contacts and joint actions with other countries and peoples; it is obvious that this is not the correct method of ensuring a peaceful life to all peoples and countries.

The approach we need today has nothing in common with confrontation and hostility among countries and peoples. Unfortunately, certain political and military circles still adhere to this approach.

Usually this approach is justified by the fact that the fear of war, or the arms race are capable of ensuring peace. However, we are realists, we have learned the lessons of history. Constant confrontation, constant tension is not a method and means of preserving peace. This is a path leading to war. No one should harbor any illusions as regards this fact. There can be no lasting peace in a world which is living on the brink of war, in a world which is accumulating an ever increasing amount of weapons.

Today no one, I repeat no one, can resolve his problems from the position of strength, trying to force his partners to their knees. No, this is a method that cannot lead anywhere under the present circumstances of social development, under the present conditions of the existing scientific-technical revolution.

AS A RESULT OF ALL THIS, THE APPROACH OF COOPERATION AND OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE IS THE ONLY ONE LEFT AND THIS APPROACH PRESUPPOSES A PEACEFUL, CONSTRUCTIVE, DIALOGUE BASED ON GOOD WILL.

In our era, full of anxiety and tension, the alternative facing us is only one: either dialogue, or confrontation.

No sober-minded politician can claim a monopoly on the questions of peace and security. Peace can be safeguarded only by the collective efforts and the good will of all countries. Everyone must make his contribution, everyone must proceed toward this lofty and humanitarian goal. THIS IS WHY, A BROAD AND CONSTRUCTIVE DIALOGUE, PRECISELY, A DIALOGUE CONDUCTED WITH GOOD WILL AND ON AN EQUAL, MUTUALLY ADVANTAGEOUS BASIS, IS THE NUMBER ONE METHOD OF SETTLING THE PROBLEMS OF STATES AND OF ALL MANKIND.

Let us not lock ourselves in the fortress of distrust, let us sit down and conduct a dialogue, permeated by the common aspiration to resolve our problems in the interest of peace and peaceful coexistence--this is the demand of today, this is considered a manifestation of realistic statesman-like way of thinking and of political behavior today. Those who have not understood this have not understood the most important issue of our contemporary, international situation.

Naturally, the dialogue is not always smooth and easy. It is most often conducted by representatives of different socioeconomic groups, which have different ideologies and political doctrines. Sometimes, national peculiarities also interfere. This is so. We must take these historical realities into consideration.

Nevertheless, what is the main and decisive factor in this respect?

THE MAIN AND DECISIVE FACTOR IN THIS RESPECT IS THE NEED TO TALK WITH UNDERSTANDING FOR THE OTHER SIDE, TO CONDUCT A CONSTRUCTIVE AND SINCERE DIALOGUE CHARACTERIZED BY OUR READINESS TO REACH AN UNDERSTANDING.

THE MAIN AND DECISIVE FACTOR IS TO CONDUCT A DIALOGUE FOR SEEKING WAYS AND MEANS OF PRESERVING AND GUARANTEEING LASTING PEACE IN THE WORLD.

This is the dialogue we are talking about. We can certainly also discuss the question of to which social system the future belongs. In this case, however, it would be wiser to leave this question to history. It is up to history to decide what principles and what ideology, what social system is most suitable to the peoples' ideals. Today, WE NEED A DIALOGUE LIKELY TO ENSURE A PEACEFUL LIFE FOR PEOPLE AND TO PREVENT A THERMONUCLEAR DISASTER.

It is obvious that the peoples have an interest in such a dialogue.

It is obvious that such a dialogue cannot be conducted from a position of strength.

It is also obvious that the balance of forces in the world today is such as to make a dialogue necessary, taking into account the approximate military balance of power which has objectively been created over several decades.

Detente, like disarmament, is a bilateral process which must be oriented and guided through a dialogue, but the following prerequisites should be observed in this respect:

It should be a dialogue with honest intentions, with good will and with a positive approach on the part of all sides;

It should be a dialogue seeking just solutions in the mutual interest, not looking for one-sided advantages and not imposing the will of one side only;

It should be a dialogue which is constantly developing and which further promotes the positive elements, a dialogue which defends the agreements reached;

It should be a dialogue which is not only limited to discussions and debates, to the signing of agreements, but which extends to actions and leads to specific, practical results.

This is the kind of dialogue proposed by the Soviet Union and by the People's Republic of Bulgaria, by the socialist countries.

We all cannot help being aware of the fact that all kinds of complications are possible in our contemporary world. There have been and there will probably be moments of exacerbation of the situation in the future. Regardless of all this, however, we have no right to give up our weapon--dialogue. Through this dialogue we must, step by step, overcome all difficulties and consolidate peace. The way out is to talk, to seek mutually acceptable solutions so that we do not leave behind us a world in ruins and ashes, so that our world does not remain without the memory of its past and without its future.

UNDER THE PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES SUCH A DIALOGUE IS URGENTLY NECESSARY IN DISCUSSING AND SETTLING ALL PROBLEMS. IT CAN BE CONDUCTED AT VARIOUS LEVELS, WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF DIFFERENT SOCIAL FORCES AND FACTORS.

This meeting of yours is an example of such a dialogue likely to contribute to the discussion of crucial problems of our era, and above all, of the problem of peace and detente. The agrarian and affiliated democratic parties and movements have repeatedly set an example of such a realistic and sensible approach.

We have repeatedly pointed out that THE CONTEMPORARY INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IS VERY COMPLICATED AND CONTRADICTORY, IT IS A RESULT OF THE ACTIONS OF NUMEROUS AND DIFFERENT FORCES AND INTERESTS.

At various forums and on different occasions in recent years the tremendous importance of social forces and people's movements, of different parties and organizations in the struggle for peace, detente, cooperation and social progress has been pointed out. An optimistic truth favorable to the cause of peace is the fact that working people throughout the world are increasingly becoming aware of their role in the struggle for peace and detente, that many different kinds of parties and organizations consider the safeguarding of peace as one of their main tasks. This was manifested in particular during the People's World Peace Parliament held in our country in 1980.

The progressive social forces which are active on the contemporary historical scene differ in character. There are many useful, interesting and new elements in their activities. However, since the present meeting has gathered together representatives of agrarian and affiliated democratic parties I would like to point out in particular certain considerations concerning the opportunities, the role and significance of these parties and organizations in our contemporary world.

I think that when the question is about such vitally important questions, as the question of preserving life on our mother-earth WE SHOULD NOT ADOPT THE APPROACH OF QUANTITATIVE CRITERIA AS REGARDS THE CONTRIBUTION OF ONE PARTY OR MOVEMENT OR ANOTHER TO THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE.

There is a place for everyone, there is a worthy goal and a noble task for all.

The parties of the workers class and the agrarian and affiliated parties, as well as parties of other social groups and strata [prosloyki] can greatly contribute to ensuring peace and cooperation.

I cannot agree with certain evaluations that speak of an alleged diminuation of the role of agrarian parties and movements in the world.

We think that there is an objective basis today for the activities of the agrarian and affiliated parties and movements. These parties and movements represent a great force in our contemporary world. They are backed by peace-loving people with democratic views, people who are interested in their countries' progress, people who are interested in the preservation and consolidation of their national independence.

We highly appreciate the fact that THE FOREIGN POLICY PLATFORM OF THE AGRARIAN PARTIES AND MOVEMENTS AS A WHOLE IS A PLATFORM OF PEACE, COOPERATION AND PROGRESS. This is one of the reasons why the agrarian parties exert a considerable influence in a number of states. The working people know their peace-loving policy and believe that when such parties participate in their countries' governments they will promote this policy in a worthy manner with a sense of responsibility. A number of agrarian parties are sincere opponents of the arms race. On many domestic policy and international issues they are seeking cooperation and joint actions with other democratic and progressive parties, including the parties of the workers class.

That is why, I would like to emphasize strongly that we respect the struggle of all agrarian parties and movements, regardless of their influence upon their countries' public life. At the same time, there is no doubt that the responsibilities and opportunities of each party--this also applies to the communists, the socialists and other political parties--are much greater when such a party is participating in its country's government.

WHEN WE ARE AT THE HEAD OF THE STATE'S GOVERNMENT OUR RESPONSIBILITY IS MUCH GREATER, AND IN THIS CASE WE CAN DO MORE FOR THE CAUSE OF PEACE, DETENTE AND DISARMAMENT IN OUR OWN COUNTRIES, AS WELL AS IN THE ENTIRE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY.

That is why we state: Let us use this opportunity to the utmost, optimal extent to the benefit of all people.

In this connection I consider it important to point out a few factors of the struggle for the unity of all forces which are in favor of detente, cooperation and peace.

IN THE FIRST PLACE let us mention the great successes of the worldwide peace-loving forces; despite the unquestioned results already achieved in consolidating their unity, in developing and expanding active movements and organizations, the opportunities are much greater today. THIS MAKES US FACE RESPONSIBLE, NEW TASKS FOR FURTHER RALLYING AND UNITING ALL PEACE-LOVING FORCES ON OUR WORLD.

Naturally, this is by no means an easy task, because the peace-loving forces vary as regards their character, their class composition, their psychology and as regards their readiness to engage in joint actions.

Without their unity and cohesion, however--a unity of deeds and not of words--we cannot progress, we cannot cope with the difficult struggle for peace in the world.

SECONDLY, I would like to point out that THE INTENSIFICATION AND RALLYING OF THE WORLDWIDE PEACE-LOVING POTENTIAL CANNOT HAPPEN BY ITSELF, WITHOUT PURPOSEFUL EFFORTS, INITIATIVES AND ACTIONS. The mere awareness that war is absurd and that the forces of peace are powerful is not sufficient.

It is our common task even more to stimulate ever expanding strata of the working people and of the people's masses in all countries, and particularly in the advanced capitalist states, toward conscious and active actions in favor of peace. The unity of peace-loving forces must be indefatigably strengthened, their activities must be well organized and oriented toward specific initiatives in the decisively important sectors of the peace struggle.

THIRDLY, I would like to stress that THERE IS NO PLACE FOR ISOLATION AND SECTARIANISM IN AN ISSUE OF SUCH PRIMARY IMPORTANCE AND UNIVERSALLY HUMANITARIAN CHARACTER AS THE ISSUE OF PEACE. THERE MUST BE NO UNDERESTIMATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF ANY DETACHMENT OF THE PEACE-LOVING FORCES WHATSOEVER.

On the one hand, this applies to those who think that if a certain party or organization participates in the peace movement it should, so to speak, adopt the political slogans and goals of their own parties. We, the communists, are convinced and consistent peace fighters. At the same time, however, we are against any obstacles and conditions, likely to restrict the ranks of the peace movement.

There is no place for rivalry, or isolation of one or the other progressive and peace-loving forces in the peace struggle. Differences on other issues--regardless of how important they may be--should not prevent us from successfully solving the main question--the question of questions--the preservation and safeguarding of a just, lasting and democratic peace on earth. We have now reached a stage of development in which any other approach would not only be erroneous, but also dangerous for the cause of peace.

That is why a dialogue is necessary, we need a dialogue and not a confrontation.

This dialogue must take place between the USSR and the United States.

This dialogue must take place between East and West.

This dialogue must take place among states, parties, leaders and peoples.

It must be a dialogue for seeking methods of preventing war, of preserving peace, of pursuing detente and cooperation, of achieving disarmament.

The Present International Situation and Our Historical Responsibility

Esteemed guests, comrades, we are all contemporaries and active participants in positive international processes, which have fully expanded during the seventh decade of our 20th century and which have been justifiably called A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER TOWARD DETENTE. Yes, this was truly a change for the better, because after a prolonged and dark period of "cold war," a considerable thaw began in international relations. The ice of hostility and confrontation began to melt in the relations between the states belonging to the two worldwide systems. Confrontation ceded to cooperation.

It is with tremendous gratification that the peoples welcomed the mutual declarations of Soviet and American leaders that there is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence in our era, as well as their commitment to do everything within their power in order to prevent a new world war.

The seventies have convincingly shown that despite the existing contradictions between the two systems, despite the great differences in their political goals, with mutual good will and joint efforts the following successes can be achieved:

The path toward joint actions of states with different social systems to the benefit of peace can be promoted;

The cooperation among them can be successfully developed and detente can be consolidated;

Even the most complicated and incredibly difficult problems can be successfully discussed by negotiations, and agreements to a mutual advantage can be reached if the equality and sovereignty of all countries and peoples are respected.

This was a period in which the IDEA OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE MANIFESTED ITSELF PARTICULARLY STRONGLY AND PROVED ITS VITAL STRENGTH.

The fact that peaceful coexistence is an objective necessity of our time was even more convincingly confirmed.

Life proved the possibility that the idea of peaceful coexistence among states with different social system can be developed and further promoted.

The fact was proved that not only coexistence under conditions of peace is possible but that a broad, mutually advantageous and equal cooperation can be developed in international relations.

If we should sum up in brief the period of the seventies and evaluate it, the main trait of international relations was not simply peace, not simply the lack of a worldwide nuclear conflagration, but large-scale interstate cooperation and the readiness to seek joint solutions to numerous problems--beginning with the limitation of strategic weapons and consolidation of peace and security in Europe, to joint space research.

DETENTE IN THE PERIOD OF THE SEVENTIES WAS A QUALITATIVELY NEW STATE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, IT CREATED A NEW CLIMATE ON THE WORLD SCENE, WHICH IN TURN, PRODUCED JUSTIFIABLE HOPES FOR THE LASTING TRIUMPH OF PEACE OVER WAR.

Under the conditions of detente IMPORTANT STEPS WERE TAKEN FOR THE LIMITATION OF THE ARMAMENTS RACE, measures, which proved that in this particularly complicated sphere it is possible, without affecting the interests and without threatening the security of both sides, to achieve sensible agreements, to arrest and to stop the transformation of our planet into a gigantic military arsenal and to fully eliminate this possibility in the future.

THE PROCESS OF DETENTE REVEALED ITS ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE WITH PARTICULARLY CONVINCING STRENGTH IN EUROPE. In Europe, where the main events of World War I and II started and proceeded, in this continent of Europe which was the main stage of the cold war and which, more than any other spot on the planet, is literally crowded with troops and weapons. On this continent, detente lived through the greatest upsurge and produced the most successful results.

The implementation of the CSCE and the signing of the Final Act in Helsinki convincingly proved the necessity and opportunity of detente, the vital strength of the policy of peaceful coexistence and cooperation.

Detente convincingly confirmed that TRADE, CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RELATIONS, TOURIST EXCHANGE, SPORTS, AND SO FORTH, ARE THE TRUE MESSENGERS OF PEACE, that wherever such relations flourish, the weeds of distrust and suspicion, of tension and hostility rapidly fade away. Tremendous progress was indeed achieved in all these fields during the period of the seventies.

Thus, for example, trade exchanges between the socialist community countries and the advanced capitalist countries increased within one decade from R13.6 million in 1971 to R68.6 million in 1980. Broad contacts and cooperation were established between scientists and artists, between scientific and cultural institutions in East and West.

Our country--the People's Republic of Bulgaria--is an eloquent example of the usefulness of peaceful coexistence and cooperation. During the 1970-80 period our country's exchange of goods turnover with the developed capitalist states increased almost four times. In 1980 three times more visitors from non-socialist countries came to Bulgaria than in 1970, while the number of Bulgarians who visited capitalist countries increased more than three times.

YES, WE CAN SAY THAT WE ARE SATISFIED WITH THE RESULTS OF DETENTE ACHIEVED IN THE SEVENTIES AND WE ARE INSISTING THAT THIS PROCESS SHOULD CONTINUE AND BE INTENSIFIED, AS WELL AS FULLY IMPLEMENTED. This, however, by no means implies that only the socialist countries, the communist and revolutionary forces one-sidedly gain from detente. The capitalist countries also gain from it to the same extent. Practical experience demonstrates that all countries and sides are interested in detente and gain from it--the socialist countries, the capitalist countries and the developing countries as well.

HOW MUCH HAS THE WEST GAINED FROM DETENTE? It recovered from the cold war, it gained the confidence that the danger of world war can be removed and that a small continent can be saved from destruction.

Many problems, which were left over from World War II and which undermined cooperation among the European countries, could be settled. The West established advantageous and broad economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other relations with the socialist countries. How would the economic crisis in Western Europe look, if such relations did not exist, for example:

SOCIALISM ALSO GAINED FROM DETENTE--It obtained greater international security and more opportunities for resolving ripe problems in building its new society, and it gained more active foreign economic relations, a broader scientific, cultural and tourist exchange.

THE "THIRD WORLD" HAS ALSO GREATLY GAINED FROM DETENTE. The struggle for independence waged by a number of enslaved countries ended with victory. A whole group of countries with a socialist orientation has developed and the young developing countries obtained a number of opportunities helping them to overcome the backwardness and poverty which they had inherited from colonialism. Their economic relations with the socialist and capitalist states broadly expanded.

THE ONLY ONES WHO DID NOT GAIN AND COULD NOT GAIN ANYTHING FROM DETENTE, AND ARE THEREFORE DISSATISFIED WITH IT, ARE THE FORCES OF WAR AND AGGRESSION. They alone have an interest in denying the results of detente and in declaring that detente is only profitable for socialism.

The strength of detente stems from the common interest of all peoples in its consolidation and intensification. This common interest is the source of our optimism, of our hope that detente will prevail and will continue in the future to be the basic trend of international life.

UNFORTUNATELY, AFTER THE CONSIDERABLE SUCCESSES OF DETENTE IN THE PAST DECADE, THE EIGHTIES DID NOT START, SO TO SPEAK, WITH THE TUNE OF THE SEVENTIES. They began with the sinister music of sabre-rattling and threats of using force voiced by certain political circles and politicians.

Naturally, these actions made the international atmosphere worse and caused complications, as well as tension in relations among states in certain cases. As a whole, the present situation can be described as alarming and dangerous. It is characterized by increased complications and contradictory trends, by an increase of those elements, which are understandably causing concern to peace-loving people.

What gives us particular cause for concern?

FIRST OF ALL THE ATTEMPTS OF CERTAIN CIRCLES TO UNDERMINE AND EVEN BURY DETENTE, SO THAT THE WORLD MAY RETURN TO THE SITUATION EXISTING BEFORE THE SEVENTIES. Actions are being taken and methods are being applied that are characteristic of the cold war period and of confrontation.

SECONDLY, THERE IS THE STRIVING TO ACT FROM A "POSITION OF STRENGTH". There is the striving to build such a super-powerful military machine, likely to intimidate every nation and every country and give the imperialists the opportunity to reshape the world according to their own interests.

Alexander Haig, the U.S. secretary of state, recently declared that he considers the increase of U.S. military power as a preliminary step to negotiations with the Soviet Union.

As if the leaders who are making similar attempts were not aware how far the striving to destroy the military balance between East and West, between the USSR and the United States may lead, as if the experience of the years following the victory over Hitler's fascism and his allies, did not speak eloquently enough for itself!

Not only is the era of gunboat diplomacy long since gone, but the policy of nuclear blackmail also belongs to the past. The peace-loving forces will not permit the forces of aggression to prevail and achieve military superiority. WE, THE SOCIALIST STATES, HAVE NEVER STRIVED AND ARE NOT STRIVING TO OBTAIN MILITARY SUPERIORITY OVER THE OTHER SIDE, BUT WE WILL NOT PERMIT SUCH SUPERIORITY TO BE CREATED TO OUR DISADVANTAGE. The only result of this policy can be the intensification of the armaments race.

THIRDLY, this is a POLICY OF INVOLVING THE WORLD IN A NEW ARMAMENTS RACE, for which the American ruling circles are primarily responsible. In this case we are not talking about the usual innovation and modernization of part of the armaments or about an increase of the military budget as a result of inflation.

As appears from the actions of the ruling circles in the United States the question is about the intention of the United States to carry out a qualitative leap and to ensure a total rearmament involving all existing types of weapons--from missiles to rifles and sub-machine guns--actions which are supposed to be accompanied by the introduction of a whole series of new types of military equipment. As the U.S. military-industrial complex intends, this is likely to ensure the prolonged and incontestable military superiority and prevailing political superiority of American imperialism over all other countries.

Gigantic and ever increasing financial, material and human resources are devoted to this purpose, the amounts of which can only be measured in almost astronomical figures.

The U.S. military budget practically doubled in the last 5 years and in 1981, it reached about $178 billion, while the present U.S. administration is planning a military budget amounting to $376 million in 1985. The NATO member-countries, and many other capitalist states, are forced to keep pace with their senior partner.

No human being concerned about peace can help being alarmed by such marked militarist trends in U.S. life or help being anxious at the thought where this mad race in escalating rearmament may lead.

FOURTHLY, THERE ARE THE CONSTANT FALSIFICATIONS OF CERTAIN CIRCLES ABOUT THE CHARACTER AND GOALS OF SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY aimed at insinuating the myth of the "danger of socialism" to the peoples masses and in particular to make them afraid of the "Soviet danger", which allegedly forces the West to adopt defensive measures.

The story that the Soviet Union is taking advantage of detente for the following two purposes is being stubbornly propagated:

IN THE FIRST PLACE it is being insinuated that the Soviet Union takes advantage of detente in order to dull the vigilance of the West, to weaken its military efforts and to increase the Soviet war preparations for the purpose of obtaining real superiority for the Soviet Union in medium-range missiles, for example, as well as in the field of conventional weapons.

SECONDLY it is being insinuated that the USSR, allegedly, uses detente in order to ensure its supply of modern technological means and equipment from the West likely to increase its economic and military power.

Is there any truth in all this?

If we analyze the facts we will see that there has been a relative balance of military forces between the USSR and the United States, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO forces, for a long time. This balance is not contested by responsible politicians, by scientific institutions and experts both in the East and West.

The former U.S. President Carter, acknowledged this when in spring 1979 he publicly confirmed the existence of a military balance between the USSR and the United States as the present U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig stated in an interview with the French television station 'Antennes-2": "Many specialists and experts agree that we are at a point of relative balance of power and equality."

The assertions that the USSR obtains a one-sided advantage from detente and from its economic relations and scientific-technical cooperation with the West are groundless as well.

As if we did not know that during the cold war period the strictest prohibition existed in the West as regards the selling of modern technological means and equipment to socialist countries. Despite all this, in that period precisely, there was a series of inventions in the Soviet Union which ensured the Soviet Union's leading position in scientific-technical progress.

The Soviet Union has most convincingly proved long ago that its own potential guarantees the possibility of most successfully coping with the most complicated scientific-technical tasks. It is the achievements of Soviet science and technology and not the technological means and equipment bought from the West that determine the high standard of Soviet economy and defense.

Of course, this does not mean that the USSR and the other socialist countries are not interested in purchasing machines, equipment, technological documents, licenses and other goods from the Western countries. At the same time, however, the Western countries are no less interested in purchasing and are purchasing such goods from us, as well as selling their goods on our stable markets.

The interest and the advantage of economic relations are mutual. We gain as much as our partners in the West. To the same extent that we would lose from a reduction of business deals, they would also lose, and in certain cases the losses of the West would be even greater than ours.

I will take the liberty of mentioning the attempt of the former U.S. administration to force the USSR to its knees by the so-called "grain embargo." However, people in the United States admitted that this policy has utterly failed. The U.S. farmers lost about $1.8 billion. That bankrupt prohibition had to be abolished by the present U.S. President, who in doing so, manifested a truly realistic approach.

Why do certain people so stubbornly try to impose the myth of some sort of Soviet danger?

The Soviet Union was the first in the history of mankind to proclaim peace as its strategic goal, to explain the principles of mutual relations among countries with different social systems. They are the principles of peaceful coexistence; the Soviet was the first to wage a resolute struggle for lasting peace, for disarmament and equal rights.

The Soviet Union was the first to raise the alarm when the fascist danger arose. It was the first to take action to prevent fascist aggression and, at the cost of the lives of 20 million Soviet citizens, it stopped the fascist aggressors.

The Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union is indissolubly linked to numerous victories of the progressive and peace-loving mankind in our epoch--such as the defeat of Hitler's fascism, the preservation of peace through 36 years, the creation and successful development of a socialist society, the collapse of the disgraceful colonial system, the free life and progress of the peoples in the "third world" and so forth.

THE TRUTH IS THAT THE SOVIET UNION HAS NEVER BEEN THE INITIATOR OF THE ARMAMENTS RACE AND HAS NEVER STRIVED FOR MILITARY SUPERIORITY OVER THE WEST. On the contrary, the Soviet Union has always insisted on stopping the armaments race and on proceeding along the path of true disarmament. Its initiatives for peace, security, disarmament and detente have been acting as a permanent factor of peace. They are a realistic platform which inspired millions of fighters for peace and progress with enthusiasm, and serves as a basis for their cohesion.

The truth is that the Soviet Union, as early as 1917, during the tragic period of World War II, during the cold war period, as well as today, has been and is the the initiator of exceptionally important initiatives of peace and cooperation among states and peoples. This, precisely, is the source of the Soviet Union's superiority and prestige, and not the myth of the "Soviet threat" and "Soviet superiority in rearmament" invented by the reaction.

I am well acquainted with the Soviet Union and I am well acquainted with its leadership. I am well acquainted with Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. I know that the Soviet Union is in favor of peace and detente and that it is doing everything within its power to preserve peace and detente. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is a great and wise statesman, who will be remembered in history as one of the greatest promoters of peace and detente of our epoch. No, dear friends, whoever is interested in truth must know--the Soviet Union and the socialist countries remain in a fortress of peace. Our strategy is the strategy of peace!

Strategy of Socialism--Strategy of Peace

Dear guests, comrades,

International events are causing us concern. They speak of a serious and immediate danger threatening world peace. This danger should by no means be underestimated. It requires energetic measures. It demands that everyone determine his path of development and state how he intends to contribute to preserving and consolidating peace.

WE ARE FACING TWO BASIC PATHS, TWO STRATEGIES, OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED BY ALL STATE AND POLITICAL LEADERS, TO THE BROAD PUBLIC AND TO THE WHOLE WORLD.

ONE IS THE STRATEGY OF THE UNITED STATES about which we can judge from the official statements made by President Ronald Reagan and the other most high-ranking representatives of the U.S. Government.

THE OTHER STRATEGY IS THE ONE OF THE SOVIET UNION AND OF ALL STATES BELONGING TO THE SYSTEM OF REAL SOCIALISM. This strategy was systematically set forth by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress, as well as from the congresses of the BCP and of numerous other communist, workers and democratic parties.

How can these two strategies be described?

The U.S. strategy is a strategy of WITHDRAWAL FROM DETENTE AND SHIFTING TOWARD CONFRONTATION, VIOLATION OF STRATEGIC BALANCE AND ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AMERICAN MILITARY SUPERIORITY. IT IS A STRATEGY OF INTENSIFIED MILITARY PREPARATIONS AND OF POSTPONING OR DELAYING NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE EAST, AT LEAST TO A FUTURE PERIOD IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES WILL HAVE ESTABLISHED "ITS POSITION OF STRENGTH. Certain Atlantic circles are calling this the "new imperial strategy".

We must say that in accordance with this strategy dangerous steps are already being adopted and peace and security in the world are threatened. There is no question of a "myth" in this case. There is a question of a real threat. The logic of events and facts is merciless. Any new step toward an exacerbation of tension is already a step toward war. Everyone must be aware of the fact that all this cannot help arousing reaction. All this cannot help evoking the peoples' concern. All this cannot help creating conditions of distrust.

The strategy of real socialism is DIRECTED AT PRESERVING AND INTENSIFYING DETENTE, AT PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE WITH THE CAPITALIST COUNTRIES, AT STOPPING THE ARMAMENTS RACE AND AT DISARMAMENT UNDER CONDITIONS OF MILITARY EQUALITY AND EQUAL SECURITY OF EAST AND WEST, AIMED AT OPEN AND SINCERE DIALOGUE ON ALL CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

The strategy of real socialism is built upon an unshakable conviction that there is no problem that cannot be resolved in a just and mutually advantageous manner if there is good will on both sides, and that negotiations instead of hostilities are necessary.

THE GUIDING LINE OF OUR STRATEGY IS THE CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE, THE PREVENTION OF THE INSANE ARMAMENTS RACE AND OF A DANGEROUS DEVELOPMENT HEADING FOR NUCLEAR DISASTER.

THIS IS A GLOBAL STRATEGY. It includes measures for improving the atmosphere in all hotbeds of tension and crucial areas throughout the world--in Europe, in the Far East, in the Persian Gulf area, in the Middle East and in the sector of Soviet-American relations.

THIS IS A REALISTIC POLICY. It does not one-sidedly affect the interests of one country. It confirms the principles of equality and equal guarantee of security. It takes into consideration all objectively existing facts.

THIS IS A PURPOSE-ORIENTED STRATEGY. Facing the whole variety of problems on the international scene it focuses attention on those problems that are of the greatest significance for the consolidation of peace and, above all, on the problem of restricting and stopping the armaments race, of achieving real progress along the path of disarmament. This strategy includes measures for the consolidation of trust in Europe and throughout the world; it includes proposals on limiting strategic armaments in the USSR and in the United States; it includes measures for solving the issue of nuclear missile weapons in Europe.

The strategy of real socialism is a strategy of honest and courageous efforts for detente and for eliminating hotbeds of war and tension. It is a strategy of realism, of common sense and initiative in the struggle for peace. IT IS A STRATEGY GUIDED BY THE PRINCIPLE OF DEEP CONVICTION THAT THERE IS NO MORE IMPORTANT TASK AND NO MORE URGENT DEMAND IN LIFE TODAY THAN THE TASK OF ENSURING THE WORLD'S PEACEFUL DEVELOPMENT.

In widely applying a constructive program for overcoming tension in international affairs, we are deeply convinced that the consolidation of peace cannot be the monpoly of a single state or of a single political force. We have great interest and understanding for everything that other countries may propose and we are ready thoroughly and in detail to deal with other countries' initiatives in this respect. We are ready to seek solutions of common interest with joint efforts. We are ready to seek solutions likely to serve the cause of peace and the peoples' cause throughout the world.

We are deeply convinced that along with the great powers, all other countries can do much for the consolidation of peace. Our own experience, accumulated here in the Balkans, has convinced us of that.

It is well known that on this crucially important crossroad of the world, which for many thousands of years was a meeting place of different peoples, cultures and civilizations that mutually influenced each other--the area where Bulgaria was created 1,300 years ago--there have been and even today there are a number of controversial and unresolved problems.

Regardless of all this we can boldly state today that THE BALKANS ARE NOT A "POWDERKEG" OF EUROPE AT THE PRESENT MOMENT, BUT THAT DESPITE EXISTING COMPLICATIONS AND DIFFICULTIES THE BALKANS ARE INCREASINGLY AND ACTIVELY MANIFESTING THEMSELVES AS A CONSTRUCTIVE FACTOR OF PEACE, SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE.

These positive changes are the results of the efforts of Bulgaria and of all other states that, soberly and with a realistic approach, are working for the consolidation of peace, detente and understanding in that area.

Our policy is unchanging. The resolve of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to increasingly contribute to the development of detente, security and cooperation in the Balkans is unshakable. This was confirmed at our recent 12th BCP Congress, which worked out a vast program on consolidating detente and peace in the Balkans.

WHAT DOES THIS PROGRAM ENVISAGE?

We think that in taking into account the lessons of history we must make efforts to constantly improve the atmosphere of trust in our area.

We have once more declared our readiness to proceed along the path indicated by the Helsinki conference in order to transform the Balkans into an area of stability and detente.

In conformity with the principles of the Helsinki Final Act we expressed our readiness to sign bilateral agreements with our neighbors, which should include a code of good neighborly relations, renunciation of territorial claims and banning the use of the territory of the countries which have signed these agreements for hostile goals or actions against each other.

We are in favor of further expansion and intensification of bilateral cooperation in the fields of economy, tourism, science, culture, education and sports, which should produce even better results for each country, which should contribute to the mutual acquaintance of our peoples and serve as a factor for consolidating peace and security on our peninsula.

Taking into consideration the fact that the Balkan Peninsula is situated at the crossroads between Europe, Asia, and Africa we are in favor of developing cooperation in the transportation and communications sectors, which will be in the interest of many countries and peoples.

We are ready to pursue our cooperation with the other Balkan states on a multilateral basis on matters of mutual interest in those specific sectors on which we have already reached agreement.

This is the path which was chosen by Bulgaria and by its leadership.

I would like to assure you that our country will continue in the future to do everything within its power to implement the peaceful strategy of socialism. We will actively contribute to consolidating peace and understanding, trust and cooperation among peoples throughout the world.

Peace and Peaceful Coexistence--A Prerequisite for Social Progress, for the Development and Perfection of Man and Society

Esteemed guests, comrades,

Every nation has the legitimate right to choose its own path in history and the social system under which it will live, to select the ideological principles according to which and under whose guidance it choooses to wage its struggle for social progress.

For us communists it is really a sacred principle and we consistently promote it.

TWO SOCIAL SYSTEMS EXIST IN THE WORLD TODAY. THEY ARE COMPETING ON WHICH WILL ENSURE BETTER CONDITIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY, THE INDIVIDUAL AND FOR THE PEOPLE'S WAY OF LIFE.

HOWEVER, THE CRUCIAL PROBLEM TODAY, AT THE PRESENT ALARMING MOMENT OF HUMAN HISTORY, IS THE PROBLEM OF PRESERVING PEACE AS A PRIMARY PREREQUISITE AND CONDITION FOR THE SOCIAL PROGRESS OF ALL PEOPLES.

This is what the real problem is all about. It is a lofty, ethical, complicated, and difficult, but feasible political task.

This is the "credo" which conforms to the needs of all nations and every individual on this earth--namely, TO ENSURE SOCIAL PROGRESS UNDER CONDITIONS OF REAL PEACE.

Striving for comprehensive progress more than ever characterizes the consciousness and aspirations of every nation. There is no part of the world where the peoples' will to live in a world of dynamic changes, progressing toward well-being and prosperity, do not manifest themselves in an unmistakable and categorical manner.

Is this task feasible?

Yes, it is feasible indeed.

In our epoch, as never before, mankind has trememdous opportunities and prerequisites to accelerate progress in all sectors of life.

They are the opportunities of the worldwide economy;

They are the achievements of science and technology, which open infinite prospects to mankind (such as the conquest of space, the discovery and use of nuclear power, the achievements in the electronics sectors, and others;

It is progress achieved in the sphere of communications and information, the remarkable achievements of culture, arts and education, and the profound changes in the people's lives;

They are, if you wish, the potential of man and of numerous human talents and forces which have not yet been discovered and fully utilized.

IT IS OBVIOUS THAT IN ORDER TO IMPLEMENT SUCH POTENTIAL WE NEED PEACE ABOVE ALL OTHER THINGS.

THAT IS PRECISELY WHY, UNDER THE PRESENT CONDITIONS, PEACE IS ONE OF OUR MOST IMPORTANT POINTS OF DEPARTURE IN DISCUSSING THE QUESTIONS OF SOCIALISM AND PROGRESS.

It is also obvious that we do not need just any kind of peace whatsoever today. Very often, when the goals of the policy of peace and disarmament are determined, this fact is particularly emphasized, namely that in our epoch the very existence of mankind is threatened. That is correct and true.

However, merely to say that the great meaning of our efforts and their historical justification at such a high price only consists of rescuing mankind from a nuclear disaster--is to make an incomplete statement.

WE MUST CONSIDER THIS PROBLEM FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF CREATING IMPROVED CONDITIONS AND OF SOLVING THE SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF MAN ALSO.

Our struggle for peace in the true sense of the word is a struggle for social progress as well. The struggle for peace is one of the most important sectors of the struggle for humanitarianism, the struggle for man and his future in our world.

Is there any justification for concern when we pose such problems?

Let us face the facts: In noting the epoch-making achievements and opportunities of mankind we feel proud that we are living in this century, but we cannot help taking into consideration the PROFOUND DIFFERENCES STEMMING FROM UNRESOLVED SOCIAL PROBLEMS--we are talking about the fact that millions of people are still living in EXTREME POVERTY and that the living standard in many places is under the necessary minimum of existence.

I am talking about the fact that two-thirds of the population is suffering from CHRONIC MALNUTRITION and that millions of people are dying from STARVATION every year.

I am talking about 900 million ILLITERATE people in the world, about millions of UNEMPLOYED who are our contemporaries and about those SICK PEOPLE suffering from various diseases, who have no chance and means of seeking qualified medical help, etc.

I am talking about the fact that in certain countries there are regimes violating the ELEMENTARY HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS OF PEOPLE.

These are facts and conclusions revealing with even greater emphasis and urgency the problem of social progress in our time. The facts demonstrate that the problem is not merely of a local and regional character, but that in the true sense of the world it is a universally human problem. The problem naturally concerns and troubles us politicians and statesmen.

Philosophers, sociologists, economists and politicians are discussing the criterion of social progress, the determining factors by which we can define the level of social progress. Let them discuss it. It is a subject for all ages.

THE MAIN CRITERION FOR US IS TO CREATE PREREQUISITES UNDER CONDITIONS OF PEACE, PREREQUISITES LIKELY TO GUARANTEE A FULL AND MATURE DEVELOPMENT OF MAN AND OF HIS WAY OF LIFE.

MILITARISM AND CONFRONTATION CANNOT BE THE BASIS OF SOCIAL PROGRESS. On the contrary, such phenomena are exacerbating social contradictions and are evoking crises they are laying the foundations for social disasters. Under conditions of militarism and confrontation, the moral values of society are violated and human life itself is devalued.

This is precisely the simple logic of facts confirmed by the experience of many centuries. To escape from such truth means to shun the idea of progress and to stop progress itself.

In order to become convinced of it, it is sufficient to face facts;

FIRST OF ALL, the years of detente were years of upsurge in the sphere of ECONOMIC RELATIONS. International economic relations today involve the whole earth, all countries, regions and continents. In the world economy, tremendous resources are involved--production resource, human resources, material resources and financial resources. Active, international economic life has become a basis to develop truly universal relations among all peoples.

In the long run the expansion of international economic relations leads to the consolidation of countries' national independence, to their sovereignty and to the more or less successful settlement of their social problems.

SECOND, peace creates conditions for permanent COMMUNICATIONS AMONG PEOPLES. Under peace conditions the cultural achievements of all peoples are most brilliantly and successfully asserted and prerequisites are created for the development of education and science. Conditions for creative art are arising.

THIRD, under conditions of peace and peaceful coexistence, the democratic rights of working people can develop and be enriched, they can be consolidated and expanded. PEACE AND DEMOCRACY ARE INSEPARABLE. Militarism and hegemonism are incompatible with the ideas and principles of democracy. It is only under conditions of a lasting and just peace that true democracy can develop and that human rights and the people's democratic freedoms can fully thrive.

FOURTH, it is only under peaceful conditions that nations and governments can use those advantages in the struggle for social progress which the MODERN SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION offers them.

As is known MODERN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AFFORD THE OPPORTUNITY TO EVERY SOCIAL SYSTEM TO MORE OR LESS SETTLE A NUMBER OF SOCIAL ISSUES. We also know however, that there is no country and people capable of developing their science and technology in full isolation, in full independence from others and without any relations with the outside world.

In developing the scientific-technical revolution as an international phenomenon, we are called upon to struggle so that that revolution may truly become a revolution to the benefit of man and not a revolution against man, that it should become an asset, not a curse, not a means of destruction.

FIFTH, it is only under peace conditions that mankind can collect means and strength in order to find the correct approach and solutions to the GLOBAL PROBLEMS OF OUR TIME.

I am talking about the further optimal improvement of MAN'S RELATIONS WITH NATURE and about the successful overcoming of the symptoms of A POSSIBLE ECOLOGICAL CRISIS, about the most efficient UTILIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

I am talking about the general solution to the FOOD SUPPLY PROBLEM and to the final liquidation of starvation as a social evil, about the satisfaction of the basic needs of every human being on this planet.

I am talking about the settlement of the ENERGY PROBLEM, THE RAW MATERIAL PROBLEMS and about the establishment of EQUAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS in the world, etc.

These are, in most general terms, the dimensions of a social program seen in the light of peace and the dimensions of peace seen in the light of social progress. These are problems demanding the well-organized participation of all countries, the mobilization of the will and energies of all mankind.

I would like to add that the capacity of each country to participate in the solution of these problems is a criterion of social progress and of a wise approach to the common historical responsiblity toward the future which we all must assume.

In this connection, I would like to point out the exceptionally important role of the peace-loving forces, whenever they back the cause of peace and progress firmly and with conviction, peace and progress being inseparable from each other.

The subject of progress is actually one of the optimistic and humanitarian principles of human history. Of course, there are concepts and theories in the West today filled with social pessimism.

It is no secret that we can add to the sources of pessimism the threat of nuclear disaster and the threat of destruction of life on earth caused by nuclear conflagration.

It is no secret that we can add to the prerequisite for such pessimism, the unresolved social problems of our epoch.

It is no secret either, that pessimism is fanned by the forces of backwardness, of conservatism and reaction, which are afraid of any kind of progress.

We communists think that there are no grounds for pessimism.

This is so, because within a little more than half a century dozens of nations proceeded on a new path in their social development. The worldwide socialist system has been created. It is growing, and strengthening. It is a system sharing new social relations and a new civilization, a system that imposes new and hitherto unknown dimensions on the concept of "progress."

Within the life-span of two generations, the colonial empire collapsed and dozens of nations arose and entered the real history of the world as conscious creators of progress and innovation.

It is under precisely these circumstances that unprecedented--as to their size--changes have occurred and more than ever an ever increasing number of states are assigning to themselves the task of implementing economic, social and cultural progress, utilizing the tremendous opportunities offered by modern science and technology.

Esteemed guests, comrades,

The crucial and vital problems of our epoch affect every human being. In order to resolve these problems and the problems of peace and progress--above all--we must defend the most precious asset of men--their lives--and we must develop man's material and spiritual culture, all the values created by mankind throughout many centuries, as well as the culture which is created today.

This is a task affecting the fate of mankind.

We are politicians and realists and are aware of the fact that the destiny of the world depends not only on individual states or political parties; they depend upon a series of factors each of which must act in a correct direction.

The fate of peace, the fate of the world depend on the great powers which have great economic and military potentials and play an important role in international life.

Detente depends to the greatest extent on the policy of the USSR and of the United States, upon the state of their relations. That is why the peoples are interested in normal relations between these two countries, in a dialogue at all levels, including the summit.

The fate of the world depends upon the policy of all countries--the socialist, capitalist and developing countries, big and small. All states can do much to restrict and stop the armaments race, to bring the trend of confrontation to failure, to prevent a new cold war. A considerable role in consolidating peace can be played by expanding relations based on mutual advantage and equal rights among peoples and countries in various sectors.

The fate of the world depends on the democratic and progressive forces, on the contribution of sociopolitical organizations and worldwide peace movements and on their active struggle for peace and detente. The fate of the world depends on the peoples. It lies in the hands of peoples. It depends on the workers class, including hundreds of millions of people throughout the world, on the peasants and the intelligentsia, on youth, on all mothers. It depends on those numerous leaders of bourgeois parties and states who have a realistic and sensible approach, who understand that peaceful coexistence has no alternative and who are working to consolidate peace and detente. The ranks of all those forces are expanding, their actions are increasingly well organized, increasingly active and aggressive.

My long personal experience and my meetings with statesmen and political leaders, my participation in various forums justify my statement. AT THE PRESENT RESPONSIBLE MOMENT THE MOST IMPORTANT DECISIVE FACTOR IN CONSOLIDATING PEACE IS MOBILIZING, UNIFYING AND INTENSIFYING ALL THOSE FORCES INTERESTED IN CONSOLIDATING DETENTE AND IN STOPPING THE PROGRESS OF WAR.

Detente is threatened, but it is not buried. It will not be buried.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria believes that peace can be preserved and strengthened.

We will continue to work and struggle to implement this historical task.

Thank you for your attention. Once more I wish success to your meeting-dialogue.

BOZHINOV-LED ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS JAPAN

AU281825 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] A Bulgarian economic delegation led by Todor Bozhinov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, is visiting Japan. Today Todor Bozhinov met (Hiroshi Imazada) one of the main representatives of Japanese business circles, who is also the chairman of the Japanese side of the Bulgarian-Japanese Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, and with the leadership of the Japanese Foreign Trade Association. During the talks it was noted that the bilateral relations are positively developing and that there are conditions for expanding scientific-technological cooperation and activating the activity of the already created joint enterprises.

DIMITUR STANISHEV, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR FRG

AU271345 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] A delegation of the BCP Central Committee, headed by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, left for the FRG. The delegation will attend the Sixth Congress of the German Communist Party [DKP]. The delegation was seen off at Sofia Airport by Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee secretary, and by other highranking officials of the BCP Central Committee.

TODOROV, LUKANOV RECEIVE LIBYAN SECRETARY

AU281552 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Sofia, 28 May (BTA)--Today Mr Tanko Todorov, prime minister of Bulgaria, received the visiting secretary of the General People's Committee for Land Reclamation and Land Reform of Libya, Mr Bashir Judah, chairman of the Libyan side of the Bulgaro-Libyan Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

Views were exchanged on the work of the 11th session of the bilateral committee held here. The results achieved in economic cooperation were positively assessed. It was underlined that on the basis of top-level agreements bilateral ties are marking ascending development. It was also noted that wide-scale possibilities exist for promotion of contacts in agriculture, building and construction, industry, geological prospecting and mining of minerals, trade, and for rendering technical help by Bulgarian organization in Libya. The willingness of the two countries for economic cooperation on a long-term and planned basis was reaffirmed.

Mr Khristo Khristov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign trade, who is the chairman of the Bulgarian side of the commission, was also present at the meeting.

Mr Bashir Judah was received by Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria.

Judah on Protocol

AU281550 Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Sofia, 28 May (BTA)--"The protocol signed today on the work of the 11th session of the Bulgaro-Libyan Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation is a new step in promoting bilateral economic cooperation", said Mr Bashir Judah, secretary of the General People's Committee of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, who is chairman of the Libyan side of the committee. Making a statement before newsmen, he said: "Our visit's major task was to realize the top-level agreements achieved between the two countries. We mutually agreed on setting up three joint companies--in transport, in sheep-breeding and in hothouse building".

The guest explained further that bilateral exchange since the 10th session of the commission has strongly increased. Mr Bashir Judah stated that a new oil field is expected to be tapped soon on Libyan soil in whose prospecting Bulgarian organizations have taken part.

The protocol on the work of the session was signed by Mr Khristo Khristov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign trade, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the commission, and by Mr Bashir Judah.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH MOZAMBIQUE

AU281600 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Maputo, 28 May (BTA)--A Bulgaro-Mozambican cooperation agreement in the sphere of information has been signed here. The document envisages purchases of Bulgarian computing equipment, data base and software from Bulgaria, training of Mozambican specialists and rendering assistance in the realization of concrete information systems.

A separate protocol on the perspectives of promoting cooperation in this field has also been signed.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH INDIA

AU281547 Sofia BTA in English 1455 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Sofia, 28 May (BTA)--The 7th session of the joint sub-commission for techno-scientific cooperation between Bulgaria and India closed in Sofia today with the signing of a protocol and a programme for techno-scientific cooperation in the 1981-1982 period.

It was stated during the talks that the joint efforts in science and technology have brought considerable success. There are possibilities, however, for even better results. An agreement was achieved on exchange of techno-scientific information, of licenses, patents and knowhow.

The program provides for expansion of cooperation in fundamental research. The joint studying of chemical processes will open up new possibilities of using the chemical resources of the sea.

Bulgarian and Indian scientists and specialists will work jointly on different problems in the field of metallurgy, power generation and mechanical engineering. These include methods for non-ferrous ore-dressing, low-calorie coal use, construction of whole hydro-electric projects, joint research into the processes of ship hydro-dynamics.

The documents also provide for cooperation in the light industry, food industry and agriculture. They were signed by Mr Aleksandur Aleksandrov, deputy-chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technological Progress of Bulgaria, and by Mr (Vishuanat Altekar), member of the administrative board of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Researches of India.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION SESSION WITH MEXICO OPENS

AU281555 Sofia BTA in English 1449 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Sofia, 28 May (BTA)--In the 1981-1883 period the trade between Bulgaria and Mexico increased fivefold as against the previous three-year period. Bulgaria supplies that country with chemical products, machine tools, etc. and imports predominantly concentrates of non-ferrous metals, consumer goods and spices. Industrial cooperation on machine tools manufacturing is carried out by the two countries. Two agro-industrial complexes have been set up in Mexico with Bulgarian assistance.

At the third session of the Bulgaro-Mexican Trade and Economic Cooperation Commission which opened here today, the state of bilateral economic relations is discussed. New measures for expanding the economic ties are mapped out.

The delegations at the session are headed by the commission's co-chairmen--Mr Tsanko Gitsov, deputy minister of Bulgaria's foreign trade and Mr (Manuel Arenmendaris), deputy director-general of the Mexican foreign trade institute.

BRIEFS

WATER TRANSPORTATION COOPERATION--Sofia, 20 May (BTA)--At the fourth session of the Council of the Bulgaro-Soviet "Intermorput" association heldrecently in Varna, an up-to-1990 plan was adopted. The developments of the designing board in the town of Rostov are planned to be used for manufacturing equipment and chemicals to combat oil slicks. The "deep sea-'Varna west' port" route will be provided with radioelectronic equipment. The study of the best experience in digging the sea bed and unifying the floating navigation signs will increase navigation security. Specialized Bulgarian and Soviet organizations will be involved in repair and rescue operations. A tradition of long standing will be continued--each year joint "SOS" repair and rescue drills will be carried out. The deepening of the canals leading to the Bulgarian and Soviet coast will begin as early as this year. The Soviet representatives presented to their Bulgarian colleagues the convention on protecting the Baltic Sea from pollution, signed by the seven Baltic states. Similar convention regarding the Black Sea is expected to be drafted and adopted. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 0812 GMT 20 May 81 AU]

DESECRATION OF PRZEMYSL MONUMENT 'DISGRACEFUL'

LD281958 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Our correspondent, Frantisek Sojka, will now acquaint you with the contents of an article carried by ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today which deals with the latest anti-Soviet provocations in Poland:

[Begin recording] The desecration of the monument to fallen Soviet soldiers in Przemysl, who shed their blood for the liberation of Poland, is a disgraceful and distasteful deed. Apart from most severe moral condemnation, this incident must also be evaluated politically. This act of fanaticism and manifestation of anti-Soviet sentiments is not isolated, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes today in a commentary devoted to the manifestation of anti-Sovietism in Poland.

In this context the paper recalls the latest session of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic which confirmed that recently there had been cases of irresponsible slandering of and even of attacks [utok] on Soviet soldiers who--on the basis of Polish-Soviet agreements--are staying in the Polish People's Republic. The daily also points out the fact that Germany, with the borders of Hitler's Third Reich shown on the FRG school maps, testifies to the old aims of the revanchists--aims behind which increasingly stand the growing power of the West German Bundeswehr. The paper stresses that, thanks to the alliance with the Soviet Union and the military presence of the Soviet Army, no government questions the present Polish border, and particularly the border on the Odra and Nysa.

Such incidents as the desecration of the monument to the fallen Soviet soldiers in Przemysl deserve not only the most severe condemnation for political reasons--because such incidents attack the agreements representing the guarantee of Polish security--but also moral condemnation as a manifestation of repulsive lunacy. Such incidents are just as irresponsible as they are disgraceful, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes. [end recording]

LOCAL PREELECTION MEETINGS, SPEAKERS REPORTED

Indra Views Federal Assembly

LD271434 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Before the end of the election term of the Federal Assembly, Czechoslovakia's highest representative body, Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, granted an interview to a CETEKA correspondent and assessed the activity of the two chambers during the past 5 years. He stated that the Federal Assembly is ending its activity in the current election term aware that it has fully discharged its mission as prescribed by the constitution. He praised the fact that our economy has developed equably during the past 5-year period. At the same time however, he recalled that we could have achieved more had the course toward improving efficiency and quality become the basis of all work. In its controlling activity in the coming period the Federal Assembly wants to rely even more on findings and signals about the situation in the whole country so as to generalize experiences and problems, including the lower segments of management and the individual branches and sectors, Comrade Alois Indra stressed.

Bilak Addresses Students

LD271424 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in the course of his 2-day visit to Presov, where he is a candidate in the elections to the Federal Assembly Chamber of Peoples, today met representatives of almost 16,000 university students, secondary school students and apprentices.

The meeting was also attended by university officials of Presov schools of higher learning as well as by university and secondary school teachers.

In the course of the meeting, Comrade Bilak replied to questions from students relating to the situation in the world, problems of detente and questions of the international communist movement. A considerable number of questions to which he replied concerned the situation in neighboring Poland. The young people also showed a lively interest in questions relating to the further development of our national economy, the coming elections, the electoral system, comparisons with elections past and present as well as elections in capitalist countries. Comrade Bilak's words on the prospects of our young generation, its tasks in the further development of our society and the struggle of all progressive forces for the preservation of world peace, met with a great response.

Hruskovic at All-Slovak Aktiv

LD262332 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Topical economic questions of the further development of our socialist society are on the agenda of a 2-day all-Slovak party aktiv which started in Casta today.

Miroslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, stressed in the main paper the urgent need for a change toward an economically more pronounced implementation of the party line and a radical increase in the effectiveness of social production and its intensification. He pointed out the need to improve investment construction, raise the technological-economic standards of production, and more speedily adjust domestic production to the conditions of the world market and to the demands of domestic consumers, especially through innovations in production, reconstruction and the modernization of the production-technological basis.

Hula in North Bohemia

LD271348 Prague CTK in English 1721 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Prague, 26 May (CTK)--The program for the next five years provides for the continuity of the policy of promotion of socialist values and improvement of the material and cultural conditions of the life of the population," Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Communist Party Presidium member Vaclav Hula said at an election meeting in Litvinov, North Bohemia, Tuesday.

The program expressed the stability of the country's political and economic line, loyalty to the alliance with the Soviet Union and firmness of Czechoslovakia's international stand, he said, adding that the Czechoslovak communists have set realistic goals and do not pretend their fulfilment to be an easy task.

He underlined the necessity of saving in production. The 7th Five-Year Plan provides for substantial reduction of costly construction programs with a long period of return, and increase in cheaper and more quickly returnable investments, he said.

"Alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries gives the main guarantee for peaceful work, and we will do our best to further strengthen these internationalist ties," Hula said.

Havlin on Technology

LD261442 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has met voters in the newly built House of Culture in Holysov, Domazlice District. Comrade Havlin addressed more than 400 participants in a public election meeting on topical tasks facing our society after the 16th CPCZ Congress.

He recalled that all honest people in our country have taken to heart the conclusions of the 16th party congress and are making a great effort to implement its conclusions. Comrade Havlin then went on to say in this context:

[Begin recording] Everything we have achieved to date in the development of socialism, in the development of the personality of man testifies to the high degree of trust the CPCZ has won amongst broad stratas of the working people. However, this trust has not come about by chance, nor was it granted as a favor. It constitutes the most recent result of 60 years of the revolutionary struggles waged by the party for the rights of the working people. It is the result of honest and purposeful work carried out in the process of building a socialist society in our country during the past 36 years.

However, we must not think that our development has taken place without problems and worries and that everything has come about easily and without difficulties. This has never been the case, and will not be the case in the future either. The guarantees of our life, the values created and our living standards are all no more than the result of the honest, hard work and the tremendous endeavor of millions of working people led by the CPCZ.

The party has always been able to seek in good time, as well as to find, the necessary options and solutions, even in the most difficult situations. True, we have never wrestled with our difficulties on our own, without friends and allies, for we have always been able to rely on extensive and specific assistance and counsels, as well as the experiences of the Soviet people. And we are well aware that our friendship and alliance with the world's first socialist country and all countries of the socialist community rank among our solid guarantees today, as well as at any time in the future.

Esteemed comrades: We are entering the eighties ready to fulfill the objectives set by the 16th CPCZ Congress and ready to surmount obstacles and problems that may arise during the process of building advanced socialism in our homeland.

One of the key tasks facing the working collectives in all areas of the national economy is to bring about a substantially faster growth of the practical application of scientific and technological discoveries. We attach special importance to the accelerated development of electrical engineering, electronics--particularly microelectronics and its component base--the manufacture of industrial robots, the development of the most demanding branches of the chemical industry, biochemistry and breeding, both of plants and livestock, and other areas which require least materials and energy.

The issue is and will continue to be to seek and fully utilize all real reserves and resources, of which we still have more than enough.

The modern working man will no longer be able to manage without extensive knowledge, manufacturing experience and an interest in all those challenging and progressive gains of science and technology, even outside his own branch. Educational aspirations and the aspiration to discover newer and newer things, the endeavour to find better and better solutions, even of the most complicated problems and the most difficult situations, is inherent in the working people of our country. As a rule they need the creation of optimal conditions for such activity but sometimes they also need greater courage.

We are proud of what has been achieved in our country in the development of people's education, particularly youth education. We have educated thousands of new engineers, economists, doctors and teachers. We have expanded significantly the numbers of highly erudite scientific workers who have extensive manufacturing and organizational experience.

It is the young, talented workers today who have not a small share in the results of creative work of entire scientific teams. To educate (?leading) scientific personnel constitutes a long and complicated, as well as an extremely costly, effort. On no account can we afford the luxury in which a highly qualified worker, with his talent and knowledge of creative work, does not devote himself either to his branch or to working in his speciality outside his branch. On the other hand, no discovery, even the most revolutionary, and no invention or any other result of scientific and research activity in itself means a decisive economic contribution. Of no lesser importance is the practical application of such discoveries and their specific utilization in production. And here we will not manage without the full understanding of the working people for scientific and research activity as well as for the application of its results in practice.

This naturally does not concern the economic management of manufacturing organizations alone, for it concerns, in effect, every worker, foreman and technician who shares directly by his work in the creation of new wealth. In order that every working man understands, supports and helps in practice, out of his own conviction, the introduction and development of the gains of scientific and technological progress, he must be equipped for this purpose by the appropriate education. And our party has always been conscious of this. This is why these questions have been at the very center of its interest throughout the entire period of building socialism. This is why the party has paid due attention to the continuing growth of the educational standards of people and has had a special interest in ensuring that the educational standards attained have been fully utilized both in the manufacturing sector and in all areas of social activity.

Thus, the raising of the overall cultural-political and educational standards of our working people is not merely a means of attaining higher labor productivity but is also the most important factor for ensuring an all around development of each individual's personality. Contemporary technology and the production system are complicated, multifarious and diverse and they require from every person a continuous (?demonstration) of not merely isolated and narrowly specialized abilities but of abilities that are far broader and far more creative.

The time is not far away when a more intensive consolidation of the activities of scientists, research workers and manual workers will take place. And it is our task to speed up this process and trend. Changes in sciences and technology and the all around development of the working people, which are taking place independently today, are two mutually linked aspects of the process of transformation of production forces onto a qualitatively newer plane. In order that the working people in our country can truly apply in everyday practice their rights as the masters and organizers of the means of production and participate actively in the decisionmaking on how they are going to be used they must, above all, know these means and be capable of controlling them. Thus, with the growing complexities of the production processes, demands are increasing not merely on man's knowledge but also on his standards of work and his attitude to life, to the working collective, to his plant or enterprise, as the essential conditions of his high social activity. [end recording]

Patek in Plzen; Hoffmann III

LD281757 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] A preelection rally of the working people was held today in the hall of heavy engineering in the Skoda-Plzen enterprise. The rally was addressed by Vladimir Patek, chief secretary of the city party committee in Plzen, who is a National Front candidate for the post of a deputy of the Chamber of Peoples of the Federal Assembly.

He stressed the contribution made by the workers of the Skoda factory in the last 5 years in the development of the city and their active participation in the realization of the conclusions laid down by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

He also made an excuse for the absence of Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, who is a National Front candidate for the post of deputy in the Chamber of Peoples of the Federal Assembly. He was unable to attend today's preelection rally for health reasons.

Strougal in Prague

LD290854 Prague CTK in English 1752 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Prague, 28 May (CETEKA)--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal outlined the plans for the further development of the Czechoslovak capital in the 7th Five-Year Plan period at an election meeting Thursday in Prague 4, in which he is candidate for election deputy of the House of the People of the Federal Assembly.

He disclosed that 50,000 new flats will be built in Prague up to 1985, and stressed that Prague, with its large production potential, has optimal conditions for fast, intensified development and for the necessary structural changes in production.

Speaking of the main tasks in capital construction and improvement of the plan-based management of the national economy, the premier said the Set of Measures introduced this year was only the first step towards a better system of remuneration of workers and evaluation of the performance of enterprises. The aim is to create criteria for comparisons with Czechoslovakia's partners in the socialist countries and competitors in the West.

PREMIER STROUGAL PAYS 24-HOUR VISIT TO VIENNA

For Vienna press coverage of the 24-25 May visit of CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal, including a press conference with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, see the Austria section of the 28 May Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

FOJTIK LEADS CPCZ DELEGATION TO DKP CONGRESS

LD281410 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 27 May 81

[TExt] A CPCZ delegation led by Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left for the FRG today. The delegation will take part inthe Sixth DKP Congress in Hannover.

BRIEFS

TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE--A conference on telecommunications data transmission began in Brno on 14 May. It is attended by almost 400 Czechoslovak experts and several guests from Hungary, the GDR, the FRG and the USSR. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 May 81 p 2 AU]

JAPANESE RADIO DIRECTOR--Jan Risko, Czechoslovak Radio's central director, met with Hoso Kyokai, general director of the Japanese State Nippon Radio Corporation, in Prague on 15 May. They voiced interest in expanding mutual cooperation in the radio sphere. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 May 81 p 2 AU]

TRADE WITH ROMANIA--The Czechoslovak-Romanian group for domestic trade held a meeting in Bratislava on 11-15 May. The Czechoslovak delegation was led by Emil Vicen, deputy minister of trade of the Slovak Socialist Republic; the Romanian side by Simion Dobrovici, deputy minister of domestic trade of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The group discussed the fulfillment of protocols on the exchange of consumer goods and on scientific-technical cooperation in the sphere of domestic trade in 1981. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 May 81 p 2 AU]

PRESIDENT HONECKER CONTINUES VISIT TO JAPAN

Dinner With Suzuki

LD281422 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1433 GMT 27 May 81

[Toast by Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, at a dinner given by Prime Minister Suzuki in Tokyo on 27 May.]

[Text] Tokyo, 27 May (ADN)--Allow me once again to express my cordial gratitude for your invitation to your beautiful and interesting country. I would also like to thank you for the courteous and friendly reception which you have extended to me and my entourage. I am deeply impressed by the words of appreciation which you, Mr Prime Minister, have found for the GDR and the achievements of our people.

Exemplary relations of peaceful coexistence have developed between our two states, and cooperation has come to serve the interests of both sides. I am firmly convinced that our exchange of views will result in even closer relations between our two states both in the political and economic as well as in the cultural spheres.

Just as the Japanese people, the people of the GDR also consider the removal of the threat of a nuclear disaster as the primary task of our time. As a European state, the GDR is fully aware of its responsibility for peace and security. The 10th Congress of the SED, the leading party and the pillar of our state, reaffirmed the peaceful course of the GDR as the long-term basic line of its foreign policy.

Peace is the basic condition for the happiness of the peoples. Only in peace can my country implement its goals which range far into the future. They provide for continued social advance and a considerable increase in economic capacity. They will secure the stable and dynamic development in the eighties of the GDR as a modern socialist industrial state with an efficient agriculture. That is of great advantage to every foreign trading partner and businessman. The GDR will continue to be in this decade a reliable, efficient and stable partner for all who desire peace, detente and disarmament, for all who are interested in peaceful trade and international economic cooperation based on mutual benefit.

I believe it is no exaggeration to say that the results of our discussions provide a solid point of departure for the constructive expansion of the cooperation of both our states. We are prepared to implement the comprehensive development of the GDR's relations with Japan as a task whose prospects reach into the next century.

Unfortunately not a few shadows have been cast on the international arena. The reasons are known. In our view, the arms drive and confrontation are not calculated to improve the political climate on our planet. They can only lead to new, serious strains in the world situation. The GDR, may I assure you, vigorously and fervently supports the policy of peaceful coexistence of states of different social systems. We regard that policy as the only feasible way of averting the danger of another world war and making peace permanently secure. There is no sensible alternative.

In the interest of mankind as a whole, a change toward disarmament must be achieved in the eighties. The GDR is in favor of discussing all proposals which can serve this aim and is always prepared for practical steps.

The GDR's relations with Japan occupy an important place in our foreign policy. They are good and beneficial relations which exert a positive influence on world affairs. They neither infringe the interests of other states nor impinge in any way on relations with third states. They are based on the principles of international law, above all the principles of respect for sovereignty and independence, noninterference, equality and mutual benefit.

For that reason they are relations with promising prospects. I wish to express my firm conviction that both sides will make full use of the existing conditions and opportunities in order to serve the interests of both our states and peoples, the cause of peace, detente and the improvement of the international situation.

I beg you to raise your glass and drink to the health and wellbeing of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki; the wellbeing of all present here; the prosperous development of the relations between the GDR and Japan; the peace and the happiness of the peoples.

Honecker Toasts Emperor

OW281642 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1745 GMT 27 May 81

[Speech by Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman and SED Central Committee general secretary, at a dinner given for him and his entourage by Emperor Hirohito in the Imperial Palace in Tokyo-recorded]

[Text] Your Imperial Majesty, esteemed ladies and gentlemen, allow me to thank you sincerely for the festive reception and the friendly words of appreciation which you, Your Majesty, dedicated to the achievements of the people in the GDR. It is for me and my entourage a special pleasure to stay in Japan. Through its unique beauty, its culture, its economic and scientific achievements this country is well known and highly respected by us. It may be justly said that the great richness of your country consists in the very creativeness of the Japanese. The diligence, the inventiveness, the efficiency and determination of its people have raised Japan to the rank of one of the leading industrial states of the world.

We consider our visit to your country as a highlight in the shaping of friendly relations which have developed between our two states for our mutual benefit and advantage. The tradition of many years of the intellectual exchange between the German and Japanese peoples has had a stimulating effect on our relations. With our mutual respect for the scientific, economic and cultural achievements being a solid connecting link, the relations between our two countries in the political, economic and cultural fields are becoming ever closer.

Your Majesty, in the light of the present aggravation of the international situation and the imminent danger of a new fatal round of the arms race, the safeguarding of peace in our view is the most important problem of our time. The supreme principle of the GDR's foreign policy consists in the support of all steps serving peace and international understanding. Since its founding the GDR has made a constructive contribution toward the preservation of peace. Our republic will continue to work for this goal unperturbed. In doing so, we consider the halt of the arms race and the mitigation of the danger of war to be of foremost importance.

Your Majesty, I am firmly convinced that the relations between the GDR and Japan will develop positively and receive a fresh impetus on the basis of identical interests and existing good possibilities for the benefit of both nations and economies, in the interest of peace and detente and peaceful international cooperation. I raise my glass to the health of His Majesty, the Emperor, the Imperial Family, to the happy and peaceful future of the Japanese people, to the flourishing of relations between our two countries and to the preservation and strengthening of peace in the whole world. [applause]

Honecker Discusses Detente

LD281404 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0917 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Tokyo, 28 May (ADN)--Addressing a press conference at the Japanese National Press Club in Tokyo today, Erich Honecker stressed that the GDR and Japan will further develop their mutually advantageous relations which have produced rich results. The exchange of views with Japanese representatives had been permeated by the concurrent view that lasting fruitful international relations were only possible in a peaceful world where they could develop successfully, Erich Honecker stressed. He valued the fact that in their constitution as well as by the proclamation of the three non-nuclear principles, the Japanese people had shown a high commitment to peace.

Speaking to some 150 journalists who greeted the state guest in Japan with applause, Erich Honecker expounded the principles of the GDR policy and then answered a number of questions about his negotiations in Tokyo and on international problems.

Erich Honecker said he had come to Japan with joy and expectations. "On the basis of its cultural feats, its achievements in the economy, science and technology and last but not least because of the hard work and creative potential, inventive spirit and industriousness of its people, Japan has a good reputation and enjoys high respect in the GDR," Honecker stressed.

"Between our two peoples there have been long, fruitful traditions of intellectual exchanges in the spirit of humanism and progress as well as mutual respect for cultural and scientific achievements to which our two states link their cooperation." It can be said that the current agreements "are opening a new and higher phase in the development of relations between Japan and the GDR."

Despite the different socioeconomic and political systems in the two states, the development of relations had proved "that the two countries can give each other a great deal. This includes economic cooperation advantageous to both sides and rich in results as well as scientific and technical exchanges based on mutual usefulness, growing political contacts and rich cultural relations."

In 1980 foreign trade turnover rose fourfold as compared to 1977. "Japanese firms are participating more and more in investment and development projects in our country. The cooperation between industrial plants in the GDR and Japanese concerns on third markets have been greatly expanded. In the heart of Berlin, the capital of the GDR, this illustrates the usefulness and mutual advantage of these relations." [sentence as received]

Cultural exchanges have attained a remarkably high standard. "All in all one can say that relations between the GDR and Japan have been developing successfully for a long time."

Erich Honecker pointed to the statement made at the 10th SED Congress that the GDR "is proving to be a politically stable state which is in a position to increase its planned economic performance potential even under the present unfavorable international conditions while at the same time guaranteeing and further raising the material and cultural standards of its people. We intend to continue this steady development also in the 1981-1985 5-year plan period."

The GDR would also continue to consolidate its reputation as a stable, reliable and attractive partner in international cooperation. "This is surely an advantage and interesting for foreign trade partners and businessmen. My talks with the leading representatives of the Japanese state, with renowned personalities of the political, economic, cultural and intellectual life have clearly confirmed this. This dialogue in an open, frank and constructive atmosphere was fruitful and--as has been confirmed to me--useful for both sides."

Erich Honecker went on to say: "Our exchange of views with the Japanese representatives was permeated by the concurrent position that lasting fruitful international relations are only possible and can only develop successfully in a peaceful world. Relations between the GDR and Japan are no exception. At the same time we can say with satisfaction that as exemplary relations of peaceful coexistence, they are exerting a positive influence on improving the international situation."

The GDR and Japan have virtually emerged from the ruins of World War II. "Our state is doing everything so that never again will war emanate from German soil. The endeavor for peace and understanding among the peoples is enshrined in its constitution as a fundamental lesson of history and the supreme foreign political principle."

"We would like to pay tribute to the fact that in their Constitution and by the proclamation of the three non-nuclear principles the Japanese people are deeply committed to peace," Honecker underlined.

He went on to say: "Today there is no more important question than the preservation of peace." On this vital question for mankind tough arguments are being waged throughout the world. "The international situation has greatly worsened. The causes for this are well-known. But in our opinion rapid arming and confrontation by which certain circles are seeking to change the military strategic balance in the world in their favor, are not suitable to improve the world political situation. On the contrary, this can only lead to a further worsening of the international climate and ultimately increases the danger of a global war."

Under these conditions it was increasingly evident that there was no acceptable alternative to a policy of peaceful coexistence. "In the course of the 1980's it must be possible to inaugurate a move toward disarmament and achieve progress in the sphere of military detente in order to defend political detente and make it irreversible. In this spirit and for these objectives the GDR along with the Soviet Union and its other allies and friends is mustering all its energy and international authority," Honecker said.

"This peaceful course to which we resolutely adhere corresponds to the fundamental interests of our people and our state and to the international responsibility of the GDR which emerges from our position on the dividing line between the two most powerful military coalitions in the world, the Warsaw Pact and NATO. The peace policy of the GDR at the same time corresponds to the vital interest of all peoples."

DETERIORATING SECURITY SITUATION IN POLAND NOTED

LD272034 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 27 May 81

[Unidentified MTI correspondent's report from Warsaw]

[Text] Preparations for the 9th extraordinary party congress which begins in 1 and 1/2 months are taking place throughout the country, but at the moment it is not certain whether this meeting of so-called historical importance will be held in one or two parts. According to the position of the Katowicze Voivodship party committee, since August of last year the party has been unable to take decisive and consistent measures against elements and tendencies which are alien and hostile to socialism. All of this favors rightwing opportunism which exists within the ranks of the party. The enemies of socialism, taking advantage of the [word indistinct] and basic faults of the party, are exercising increasingly broad influence among the workers. Poland's public security situation is further deteriorating and acts of provocation are increasing. On Monday night, for example, in Przemysl of southern Poland, the Soviet heroes' monument was daubed with paint. The youth organization called the Independent Student Union has raised the possibility of new demonstrations similar to those of Monday.

KADAR, OTHER LEADERS ATTEND KISZ YOUTH CONGRESS

LD290910 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 29 May 81

[Correspondent Laszlo Krasso report from National Union of Hungarian Construction Workers headquarters in Budapest on proceedings at 10th KISZ Congress which opened 29 May--live]

[Text] The 10th KISZ Congress started work at 0800 today at the headquarters of the National Union of Hungarian Construction Workers. The 875,000 members of the youth movement are represented by 892 delegates. Janos Kadar, first secretary of the party Central Committee, Gyorgy Lazar, Laszlo Marothy, Lajos Mehes and Karoly Nemeth, who are members of the Politburo, have taken their places in the congress presidium. Several representatives of the Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the government are also here. Delegations from 43 foreign youth organizations have arrived in Budapest to take part in the congress of Hungarian youth. Their leaders are also sitting here in the council chamber.

The work of the congress started with the account of Gyorgy Fejti, first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee. The first secretary is also speaking now. He has spoken about the youth organization's activity in the last 5 years. In the first part of his speech he spoke about the political-social organ in which our young people live and work. He stressed that, as the creators of their own wealth, they participate with older and more experienced people in a policy capable of overcoming unfavorable external conditions as well as our own weaknesses. He said that the decisive majority of young people appreciate the fact that they live under socialism. They prove their commitment with their actions and their work. And if at times they are impatient, they want nothing more than the consistent realization of our policy, to speed up the implementation of our plans. Gyorgy Fejti's report will be followed in a few minutes by an interval. Then the consultation will continue with speeches from the floor.

KADAR RECEIVES CHILEAN SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION

LD290840 Budapest MTI in English 1010 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Budapest, 28 May (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, Thursday received in Budapest Clodomiro Almeyda, secretary-general of the Chilean Socialist Party, who is heading a delegation in Hungary.

At the cordial and friendly meeting they exchanged views about actual questions of the international life, the Latin American situation and the relations of the two parties. Janos Kadar assured the Chilean democrats and every patriot of the support of the overthrow of the fascist dictatorship. The meeting was attended by Hernan del Canto, member of the Chilean Communist Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, by Gregorio Navarrete, member of the Central Committee, and Gabor Nagy, deputy head of the HSWP Central Committee foreign department.

GYENES, MSZMP DELEGATION DEPART FOR DKP CONGRESS

LD290838 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Budapest, 28 May (MTI)--At an invitation from the German Communist Party, a delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party left for Hanover on Thursday to attend the 6th Congress of the German Communist Party. It is headed by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and comprises Laszlo Ballai, head of department at the Central Committee, and Arpad Hargita, staffer of the Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department.

GASPAR MEETS JAPANESE TU OFFICIAL, EXCHANGES VIEWS

LD290834 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the National Council of Trade Unions, has received a Japanese trade union leader. He held an exchange of views with the West European representative of the Japanese Council of Trade Unions about the position of the international trade union movement and Hungarian-Japanese trade union links.

NEPSZABADSAG REPORTS ZAMYATIN'S BUDAPEST ACTIVITY

AU271628 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 May 81 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Leonid Zamyatin Has Concluded His Visit"]

[Text] At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, heading a party worker delegation, Leonid Zamyatin, member and head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, paid a visit to our country from 17 to 22 May. The guests were received by Miklos Ovari, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee.

Janos Berecz, head of the International Affairs Department; Imre Gyori, head of the Agitation and Propaganda Department; and Peter Varkonyi, chief editor of NEPSZABADSAG--members of the Central Committee--had talks with the delegation. At their meetings, which were attended by Vladimir Pavlov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Union's ambassador in Hungary, they exchanged views on the party direction of the mass information media and current aspects of the international situation.

Leonid Zamyatin and his entourage departed our country on Friday.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MONGOLIAN PARTY CONGRESS

LD240948 Budapest MTI in English 0605 GMT 24 May 81

[Text] Budapest, 23 May (MTI)--Headed by Istvan Sarlos, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee, an HSWP delegation has left for the Mongolian People's Republic to attend the 18th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party beginning on May 26. The members of the delegation are Ferenc Honig, member of the HSWP Central Committee and secretary of the party's Janoshalma village committee, Jozsef K. Papp, member of the HSWP Central Control Committee and first secretary of the Tolna (west Hungary) party committee, and Janos Szerencses, Hungarian ambassador to Mongolia, who will join the delegation in Ulaanbaatar.

LOSONCZI CABLES GREETINGS TO JORDANIAN KING

LD260836 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Budapest, 25 May (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, has addressed a greetings message to King Husayn ibn Talal on the Jordanian national day. A similar message has been sent by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja to Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim.

INTELLECTUALS COMPILE DOCUMENT CRITICIZING REGIME

LD221345 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 May 81 p 4

[Isabelle Vichniac dispatch: "77 Intellectuals Strongly Criticize the Regime"]

[Text] Geneva--The Budapest authorities are, to say the least, embarrassed about what action to take following the clandestine publication of a collection, around 1,000 pages long, of statements of 77 intellectuals, dissidents to a greater or lesser extent, who all say in their own way "the king has no clothes." This vast file expresses the discontent reigning among the population and in the party. A copy of this document which, while not containing spectacular revelations, is nonetheless explosive, has arrived in the West, probably in separate parts. The work is dedicated to Istvan Bibo, a minister under Imre Nagy, in prison from 1956 to 1963 and died in Budapest on 1979. Bibo, a member of the Peasant's Party and a fervent advocate of establishing real democracy in Hungary, did not conceal the fact that he considered the "people's democracy" regime to be imposed from outside.

Questioned individually--and without knowing who else would be asked to contribute to the inquiry--the 77 intellectuals all admitted that Bibo was not a traitor but an authentic patriot. Some of them, although Communist Party members (or even officials), stressed the incompatibility between the existing regime and democracy and the country's economic underdevelopment--the result of the policy imposed by the USSR. All knew what they were doing by giving their evidence and what risk they were running.

The collection is circulating in the country thanks to a Hungarian samizdat system, after all the existing publishing houses refused to publish it. One of them apparently agreed on condition that five of the accounts were deleted. The compilers did not give in.

The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party has seen this collection. But it does not seem inclined to resort to "Czechoslovak-style" measures against dissidents who represent the country's elite: philosophers, sociologists, writers, teachers and so forth. The Politburo, after dissecting the text, published a four-page confidential commentary typed single-spaced entitled "Report of the Hungarian Socialist Party Central Committee Public Education and Culture section [title as published] on the Bibo Commemorative Volume for the Attention of the 'Agitprop' Committee." This commentary, signed with the two names Knopp and Kornidesz, has fallen into our hands.

These two officials who carred out the detailed analysis divide the witnesses into distinct categories: Those who, in their view, are neither important nor dangerous; the "traitors" who repudiate their socialist past; those who have a "scientific" and moderate character; and finally, those which are presented as the professions of faith of people who oppose the regime. The list of the most "dangerous" people includes the name of former Minister Donath as well as Messrs Eorsi, Gali, Haraszti, Kenedi, Kis, Konrad, Kovacek, Krokovay, Radnoti, Raz, Saci, Szalai, Tamas and Wajda. Others like Messr Berkovits, Csurka, Erdely, Gelleri, Meszoly, Tordai, Varga and Vargyas are "recoverable" according to these analysts.

REPORTAGE ON DEATH OF CARDINAL WYSZYNSKI

PAP Obituary

LD281520 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 May (PAP)--The decease of Primate of Poland Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski has cast into mourning millions of believers in Poland. It has deeply absorbed in grief and sorrow the entire Polish society. Gone is the duke of the church, whose 33-year-long primacy was associated throughout with a period of singular importance for the history of the Catholic Church in Poland, the great Polish patriot whose beacon was the motto that to know how to unite and not break apart is the supreme wisdom, a man particularly sensitive to the moral needs of society who saw the need of cooperation with the state in the name of patriotic unity of the nation and its both spiritual and material well-being.

The inescapable disease cut the thread of his life just before he turned eighty.

Stefan Wyszynski was born on August 3, 1901, at Zuzela near Ostrowia Mazowiecka. He went to a high school in Warsaw. After graduation from the seminary in Wloclawek he was consecrated priest at the age of 23 and began his priestly duties in that town.

Between 1925 and 1929 he studied at the Lublin Catholic University and graduated as doctor of canon law. He continued his studies in Italy and in other European countries. After he returned to his diocese he was appointed professor at the Higher Priestly Seminary in Wloclawek. He held a number of assignments at the Bishop's Curia, was editor of ATENEUM KAPLANSKIE (PRIESTLY ATHENEUM), and was active in the Christian trade unions spreading education among workers.

During the German occupation he lived in the Lublin region and later on stayed at the Institute for the Blind in Laski near Warsaw where he conducted clandestine education. During the Warsaw uprising he was chaplain at the Zoliborz-Kampinos Home Army region and the insurgents hospital in Laski.

In 1946 he was appointed bishop ordinary of Lublin by the Holy See and was consecrated bishop on May 12 at the Jasna Gora Monastery in Czestochowa. On November 12, 1948, he was named by Pope Pius XII the Warsaw-Gniezno metropolitan bishop and the primate of Poland. He became cardinal on January 12, 1953.

As chairman of the Polish Episcopate he finalized the state-church agreement in April 1950. However, the subsequent years were unpropitious for the process of normalization of relations. By administrative decisions the primate was held incommunicado. He returned from the Komancza Monastery in October 1956.

He became the main advocate of developing a broad pastoral programme in the Polish church. His apostolic mission largely focused on the family as the basic social cell took on special significance during the millennial celebrations of Poland's baptism.

His posture and activity have won him great prestige and authority both at home and abroad. He was a man deeply concerned for the welfare of people and nations, always advocating wise, responsible and just solutions. At times particularly difficult for the nation and the Polish statehood, both in the past and present, he was the spokesman for sound judgement and prudence and avoidance of steps which might prove tragic both for the Polish society and also the European nations. Enjoying the full confidence of the society he was unvariably appealed for adherence to the basic principles of the Christian and European culture and emphasized the need for responsible work for the good of mankind in the spirit of humanism and brotherhood among nations.

He took part in the preparations for and, next, in all the sessions of the Second Vatican Council. He won the honorary doctor's degree of the Lublin Catholic University and a number of foreign universities.

He was great elector and the only Polish cardinal to participate in the election of the four successive highest dignitaries of the Catholic Church, the Popes John XXIII, Paul VI, John Paul I, and John Paul II.

The election of the first son of the Polish nation as pope was, at the same time, a tribute paid by the universal church to the person of the Polish primate. This was expressed by John Paul II when in his message to the Polish nation he addressed the primate with these words: "There would not have been at the See of Peter this Polish pope, who today, full of fear of God, but also confidence, inaugurates the new pontificate, had it not been for your faith that has not baulked at prison and suffering, your heroic hope and your boundless trust in the Mother of the Church, had it not been for the Jasna Gora Monastery and that whole period in the history of the church in our fatherland that is associated with your services as bishop and primate."

Episcopate's Communique

LD290906 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1415 GMT 28 May 81

[Communique issued by the Main Council of the Polish Episcopate after its 28 May meeting in Warsaw following the death of Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski]

[Text] On 28 May 1981, Ascension Day, Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, metropolitan archbishop of Gniezno and Warsaw, primate of Poland and chairman of the Episcopal Conference, departed to God. A great servant of the church and nation, who put all his trust in Mary, thus departed to God.

The deceased cardinal primate was ill for a relatively short time. The cancer did not become apparent until the middle of March of this year. Despite the efforts of the team of doctors, composed of specialists in various medical fields, which had been looking after the health of the cardinal primate for years, the disease could not be halted. As the doctor's bulletin states, the cause of death was a widespread, exceptionally malignant, and rapidly progressing cancerous process in the abdominal cavity. The Main Council of the Episcopate expresses its thanks to the team of doctors for their enormous effort to cure and save the life of the primate of Poland. With faith and submission, we accept the will of divine providence.

Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, fulfilling the function of primate of Poland, was for more than 32 years chairman of the Episcopal Conference. In this office he directed the life of the church in Poland and showed himself to be a good shepherd and outstanding statesman. As a servant of the church and nation, he was a great moral authority for Poles and many other people. All eyes turned toward him during the dramatic moments which our country has lived through. He also fulfilled important tasks in the life of the church universal, including the church life of neighboring nations. The deceased primate of Poland leaves us a rich heritage of thoughts and injunctions on how to serve the church and the nation, how to strive for justice and social calm in the common homeland. We undertake this service with faith in God's mercy and in the intercession of the Jasna Gora mother of the church.

Officials Send Telegram

LD281538 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Stanislaw Kania, Henryk Jablonski, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Stefan Ignar, Edward Kowalczyk and Stanislaw Gucwa have sent a telegram to the Conference of the Episcopate of Poland addressed to His Eminence Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, deputy chairman of the Conference of the Episcopate of Poland.

The death of Primate of Poland Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski has moved all Poles. An outstanding priest and great patriot has passed away. His posture was characterized by understanding for historical processes and by the civic responsibility of a statesman for the prosperity of the fatherland. This gave rise to the moral authority which the late primate enjoyed in Polish society. We are convinced that his life, thoughts and work created a model for cooperation between the church and a socialist state.

The state authorities will continue to support such a line as much as possible because it meets the interests of the whole of our people and the people's state. We address to the episcopate and the whole of the clergy words of profound sympathy, we read at the end of the telegram.

Period of Official Mourning

LD281754 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] There was an extraordinary meeting in Warsaw this afternoon of the joint commission of the government and the episcopate. It was stated that the death of the primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, had plunged the Polish nation into mourning. The representatives of the government and the joint commission handed a letter from the state authorities to Cardinal Franciszek Macharski in which they expressed their condolences to the Polish Episcopate.

The commission decided that the period from today until 31 May will be a period of official mourning in Poland, and that national flags will fly at half-mast on public buildings. Theatrical presentations, film shows and light entertainment events will be canceled. Radio and television programs have been altered.

The commission discussed matters connected with the funeral of the primate of Poland.

Pope Sends Telegram

LD281810 Warsaw PAP in English 1715 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Rome, 28 May (PAP)--Pope John Paul II sent a telegram to Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, vice-chairman of the Conference of Poland's Espiscopate.

It says: "Having received the news of the death of my beloved brother bishop, a great son of the church and our nation, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, archbishop-metropolitan of Gnieznc and Warsaw, the primate of Poland, I am uniting in grief and prayers with the entire church in my fatherland and all my countrymen.

"Reliving the mystery of the ascension of Jesus Christ, I am begging our best father for eternal reward for the indefatigable shepherd and indomitable witness of Christ's Gospel.

"I am confident that Our Lady of Jasna Gora, the mother of the church, in whom he placed boundless trust, will reveal to him her son.

"Sustained by the hope for the glorious resurrection I wish to fortify the aggrieved hearts of all my dear brothers and sisters with my apostolic blessing: in the name of the Father, and the Son and the Holy Spirit."

Casaroli To Represent Pope

LD281816 Warsaw PAP in English 1719 GMT 28 May 81

[PAP Rome correspondent Zdzislaw Morawski report]

[Text] Rome, 28 May (PAP)--Pope John Paul II received the news of the death of Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski with grief and sorrow. He received the news from Warsaw early in the morning as soon as he awoke. The pope immediately said prayers for the cardinal. It is being emphasized in the Vatican that Cardinal Wyszynski was not only former superior but also spiritual father for John Paul II.

Journalists accredited to the Holy See have been informed that the pope, who has followed very closely the course of Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski's illness and to whom he spoke by telephone last Monday, designated Secretary of State Agostino Casaroli to represent him at the funeral ceremonies for the primate of Poland.

Cardinal Casaroli who in the Vatican hierarchy is second to the pope, will arrive in Poland at the head of a delegation of the Vatican. The composition of the delegation will be announced later.

KANIA, BARCIKOWSKI, OLSZOWSKI ADDRESS PZPR MEETING

Kania Opens Meeting

LD281326 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] In the PZPR Central Committee building the first meeting is being held today of delegates to the ninth extraordinary party congress who were elected in large factories. The deliberations were opened by Stanislaw Kania, who congratulated those present on their election and stated that the Politburo takes the stance that the ninth congress should be prepared with the greatest possible delegate participation. An introduction to the discussion of these preparations was read by Kazimierz Barcikowski. Up to now 225 delegates have been elected directly to the ninth congress.

Barcikowski Outlines Problems

LD282020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] At the initiative of the Central Committee Politburo a meeting is taking place at the party Central Committee in Warsaw for more than 220 delegates to the Ninth PZPR Congress who have so far been elected at conferences of large factory and educational establishment party organizations.

The aim of the meeting, which was opened and is being chaired by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee, is a direct sounding out of delegates' opinions on programmatic and organizational matters connected with preparations for the ninth congress. It is also important that the delegates should begin to participate in a practical manner in the preparations for this supreme party forum.

Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, outlined the problems connected with the preparations for the congress when he opened the discussion. He drew attention, among other things, to the fact that in a few days' time a new and exceptionally important stage in the preparations for the congress will begin: voivodship conferences.

Kazimierz Barcikowski also referred to the statement which has been repeated on numerous occasions: that the ninth congress cannot fail. It has to be a good congress in keeping with the hopes and expectations of the party members and the whole nation. This is borne out, among other things, by the activity of voivodship precongress commissions, by the achievements of report-back and election conferences, of meetings and gatherings of aktivs and also by the emergent voivodship delegates' teams.

Taking part in the meeting are Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Zdzislaw Kurowski, secretary of the party Central Committee. The discussion is continuing.

More on Precongress Meeting

LD290543 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] On the initiative of the party Central Committee Politburo, a meeting of 230 [as heard] delegates elected at party conferences held to date by large factory and university party organizations to attend the ninth congress was held in Warsaw yesterday. The aim of the conference, which was opened and chaired by Stanislaw Kania, was the direct exchange of opinions with the delegates on matters connected with the forthcoming congress.

Various issues linked with preparations for the congress were described in an introductory speech before the discussion by Kazimierz Barcikowski, who emphasized the importance of the new stage of preparations for the congress, which is now beginning. From 30 May voivodship report-back and election conferences will be held.

During the many hours of frank discussion a total of 31 speakers took part in the debate. All of them expressed the same convictions about the historic importance of the forthcoming congress. Several speakers raised the matter of bringing to account members of the former party and state leadership responsible for the crisis. It was said that the party Central Committee commission under the charimanship of Tadeusz Grabski must accelerate its activities. It was also stated that technical and organizational matters are of primary importance for the best possible arrangement of the congress proceedings. It was pointed out that it is necessary to submit as soon as possible a detailed set of rules governing the election of the party central authorities.

Attention was also given to issues pertaining to the functioning of mass information media and to the aspects of their participation in preparations for the congress and in shaping the appropriate atmosphere among the public.

In the course of the meeting a speech was made by Stefan Olszowski, who answered many questions and doubts raised in connection with the functioning of the press, radio and television, and especially their place and role in preparations for the congress. Stefan Olszowski drew attention to the shortcomings still existing in this matter, as well as to practical actions which have been launched in order to improve the standards of the media. This action is also linked to the preparation of the craft laws concerning censorship and the press.

At the end of the discussion a speech was made by Stanislaw Kania. He drew attention to the main objectives stemming from the congress preparations and stressed that every day which separates them from the congress should be used by delegates in practical initiatives. The most important thing, said Stanislaw Kania, is that we should arrive at the congress with a draft program for the party's further action, a draft program built on the basis of the results of the work of the Congress Commission--although they are undoubtedly still imperfect--and enriched by the contribution of the lively discussion which is continuing on the subject of the basic tenets of the program and on the project of changes and supplements to the statute. Stanislaw Kania pointed out the great responsibility of the delegates in connection with setting up new supreme authorities of the party. What matters is that these authorities should consist only of those who wish genuinely and resolutely to proceed along the course of socialist renewal.

DEBATE ARISES OVER COURSE OF PZPR RENEWAL POLICY

'Katowice Party Forum' Position

LD281412 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 28 May 81

[Text[Warsaw, 28 May (PAP)--SZTANDAR MLODYCH has printed the declaration of a hardly known Katowice party forum. It is not known who belongs to this forum, but the declaration is an attack on the policy of the party, on the mass media and the entire process of transformations in Poland. In the near future we shall devote more space to this declaration, limiting ourselves today to a few quotations. We read among other things, the following: We call upon the Politburo and the Central Committee to undertake decisive action to avert the threat of counterrevolution in the country. We call upon the Government of the Polish People's Republic to firmly resist the fomenting of anti-Soviet hysteria through leaflets and propaganda, the spreading of slanders and attacks against the USSR and other socialist countries. We express our gratitude to the fraternal communist parties and communists throughout the world for the internationalist support which they give us in our struggle. Further in the declaration we read: The practice of the last months proves that the press, as well as the radio and television, have been taken over by antiparty centers which openly proclaim rightwing opportunistic, revisionist and liberal-bourgeois views. These centers consistently refuse to allow analyses and publications to be voiced from the position of Marxism-Leninism.

We call upon the leadership of the party and the Government of the Polish People's Republic to put an end to the arbitrariness predominant in the mass media, including in particular the party press, and to direct their activity toward the ideological strengthening of the party.

Lenin Shipyard Disagrees

LD281424 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] The party organization in the Lenin Steelworks has held a discussion. The members of the party from the Lenin Steelworkers treated the declaration of the Katowice party forum as a personal insult, as a negation of everything which is truly valuable and precious in the renewal movement.

The workers and party members of the Lenin Steelworks recognized the declaration as an anonymous document full of dirty tricks, calculated to internally disrupt the organization and to create widespread subversion.

'Personal Insult'

LD281018 Warsaw PAP in English 0816 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 May (PAP)--Jozef Klasa, head of the Department of Press, Radio and Television for the PUWP Central Committee, today attended a party conference at the Lenin Steelworks in Krakow. Answering questions asked by party members, he voiced his opinion about the newly-established "Grunwald" organization in Poland. He said, among other things:

"I am astonished that such an organization has been sent up. From the very beginning it has been breeding dissonance and divisions in the society although from the legal point of view its registration is all (?right). Personally, I have been the object of incessant attacks by "Grunwald".

The Krakow steel workers have invited to the party debate scholars from the Jagiellonian University and leadership (?of the) "Kuznica" cultural activists' club with its chairman Tadeusz Holuj.

A dramatic moment in the conference came when workers of the Lenin Steelworkers took a stand on the declaration of by the so-called Katowice party forum adopted earlier this month. They took formulations contained in the declaration as a personal insult, and negation of all that is authentic and valuable in the renewal movement.

Speakers described the Kotowice declaration as proof of intraparty struggle in which dirty tricks are employed, calculated to split the party. "We reject both the methodology and evaluation contained in that document. It is simply an anonymous attempt at large-scale subversion." said the participants.

Representatives of the party organization of the Lenin steel workers demanded that the full texts of the Katowice party forum be made public.

OLSZOWSKI ADDRESSES WARSAW CAR WORKERS PZPR MEETING

'Strong' State, Government

LD282336 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 28 May 81

[Excerpts] A report-back and election conference took place in the Warsaw automobile factory yestery in the presence of Stefan Olszowski. The floor was taken by Stefan Olszowski who said that the great program quest now being conducted by the party consists of two things: the agreemetns concluded at the end of August and the beginning of September, and what constitutes a critical current in the party shaped in the last decade. Unfortunately the current is not strong enough to bring about definite changes, the speaker stated.

Stefan Olszowski also paid much attention to the arbitrary decisions of Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz and the light-hearted attitude of Edward Gierek vis-a-vis many economic analyses which were warning against the crisis. "If we refer to the achievements of the August agreements," Stefan Olszowski said, "let us bear in mind that many of them reflect matters earlier undertaken by the party aktiv during the preparations for the eighth congress."

The speaker stressed that now it is necessary to examine not merely the history but also the structural roots of the crisis recurring in our country. Referring to proposals for amendments in the statute, Stefan Olszowski stated that as regards the shaping of the nation's ethical and moral attitudes in the weeding out of great national faults, the party ought to find an effective way to cooperate with the church and all forces of good will which influence the transformation of the spiritual life of the society.

Finally the speaker stressed that we need a strong state and a strong and just government. The attainment of this objective is possible only with the support of the community. It is imperative to ensure the law-abiding working of all institutions safeguarding public order, including the militia.

Gomulka Defended

LD282358 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 May (PAP)--At the Warsaw automobile plant yesterday there was a report-back and election conference of the PZPR organization, which contains over 4,000 members and candidate members. Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, took part in the conference. During the course of discussions problems of the further development of the plant and proposals enriching the program directives for the Ninth PZPR Congress were debated.

Speaking of the reasons for the current crisis, Jan Sobolewski, first secretary of the plant committee, noted that one had to look for the main reasons within the party itself. In our opinion, he said, in the activities of the Central Committee there have been too many mistakenly calculated tactics and far too often there has been a lack of decisiveness and consistency in routine crisis situations. This has been felt by the whole party. The idea is becoming more widespread and general that the party must, with the utmost strictness and iron will, and not under public pressure but on its own initiative, carry out its final calculations.

J. Sobolewski went on to say that we are in favor of measures which would serve the restoration of the leading role of the party and the achievement of public approval for our actions.

S. Olszowski took part in the debate and said in particular:

If one is to look back at the past 10 years, one must say that everyone hoped for a solution to that crisis. Moreover, during the course of the initial 3-4 years these hopes were confirmed. The turning point came before the first PZPR conference as a result of decisions adopted then. At the first conference of the PZPR a decision was adopted which was to lie as a heavy burden on the whole economic policy. This was the decision to raise the level of capital investment by Z400 billion.

In 1978 we were preparing for the Ninth PZPR Plenum. A group of about 400 people were working on this. A deep analysis of the whole national economy was carried out. Material regarding this matter has been preserved to this day. Unfortunately, all this work was made null and void by arbitrary decisions made first and foremost by the then premier, Piotr Jaroszewicz, and then finally condemned to the archives by the former first secretary of the Central Committee, E. Gierek, during the preparatory period for that plenum.

I consider and continue to consider that each member of the party must to the end be answerable for his actions. Once, with Tadeusz Grabski, we said to E. Gierek that one day someone will have to answer for the state of indebtness into which Poland has been forced.

Gierek reacted to this in a scornful manner. In my opinion, for political crimes one must be made politically responsible, while breaking the law is a criminal offense.

Since 1948 our sociopolitical system has been subjected to deformations, which first and foremost have been reflected in a badly functioning internal party and general democracy. Critical remarks have been made here which have been directed at people who at various periods have led the party and managed its affairs. I will not defend them, on the contrary, I consider that they must be held responsible according to the blame apportioned to them.

However, I protest over the fact that the name of Wladyslaw Gomulka is included among them. I deeply respect him. All of "Weslaw's" activities in the workers movement, his vital principles, and his activities before 1948 and after 1956 deserve the deepest respect of our party. Actions which were ambiguous in the moral sense were always alien to him and unworthy of a party member. During the years when W. Gomulka led the party, moral liberalism which led to catastrophic distortions--of which we are witnesses today--was impossible. He created a programmed conception of the Polish Workers Party which united the idea of a social struggle with that of the national-liberation one. Wladyslaw Gomulka will undoubtedly always remain in our history through his works.

Touching upon economic problems, S. Olszowski said in particular:

Nearly 2,000 proposals have been received by the commission on questions of economic reform. The first elements will be implemented in practice following their approval at the next session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic. The introduction of controls over speculations in prices is an immediate matter.

We Poles, S. Olszowski stressed, need a strong state and a strong and just government. The achievement of this goal is only possible with the people's support.

It is essential to ensure that the activity of departments which guard public order, including the militia, is not contrary to the law. If there are individuals within that apparatus whose actions besmirch that difficult and responsible service, then they must be dismissed, but always in a lawful manner. However, it is quite inadmissible to paralyze the activity of the militia as a whole, as this leads to anarchy and chaos.

GRABSKI ATTENDS POZNAN REPORT-BACK CONFERENCE

LD290615 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] A report-back and election party conference was held on Thursday at the Cegielski metallurgical works in Poznan. It was attended by Tadeusz Grabski, member of the Politubro and secretary of the party Central Committee. Discussion during the conference was critical in tone and occasionally turned into controversy, but it was down to earth and businesslike.

From the analysis of the origins of evil in public and political life conclusions were drawn as to what should be done now within the party, in the country and at the works in order to find a way out of the impasse. It was stated that the deformations of the seventies did not amount to a crisis concerning the principles and the values of the socialist system, but resulted from the violating and infringement of the principles of socialist democracy in public life and in the life within the party.

Tadeusz Grabski took part in the discussion. He answered many questions put to him from the audience, among others questions concerning the work of the commission of which he is chairman and which was set up at the 10th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee. He stated that it is intended to accelerate the process of bringing those responsible to account for their mistakes and to determine with precision the type and scope of responsibility of the members of the former party and state leadership. The work of the commission is supported by a team of criminal law experts who express their opinions as to the scope of legal responsibility.

The list of people whose cases are being investigated amounts to about 40 persons. The commission is aware of the great expectations on the part of the public regarding the results of its activities.

To the question as to whether Edward Gierek will be brought before the comrades of his original local party organization, Tadeusz Grabski expressed his conviction that this will happen before long; the former first secretary of the party Central Committee will also present his position at the June plenum of the Katowice Voivodship Party Committee.

GRUDZIEN'S EXPULSION FROM PZPR RECOMMENDED

Gottwald Mine Proposal

LD282332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] During today's report-back and election conference at the Gottwald mine one of the matters raised concerned the ethical and moral attitude of Zdzislaw Grudzien, former first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship Party Committee and former member of the eighth sectional party organization of the mine, and his responsibility and accountability for this attitude.

During the conference (Robert Oborowy), second secretary of the sectional party organization, recalled that the members of this organization had demanded as far back as the autumn of last year that Zdzislaw Grudzien should be excluded from the party and deprived of all the posts he held. A motion on this matter was conveyed to higher party echelons, including to the Central Committee.

(Robert Oborowy) also told the delegates about the decisions concerning Zdzislaw Grudzien which were made at a session of the voivodship commission which assessed and determined the responsibility of former members of the leadership of the voivodship authorities. He stated that the person concerned had disregarded the notification about his personal participation in the session which had been convened in order that explanations could be given, and that he had not turned up for the session.

The commission drew up a motion for the voivodship party control commission proposing that Zdzislaw Grudzien should be removed from the party.

Katowice Commission

LD290854 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 29 May 81

[Unattributed report from Katowice]

[Text] Three weeks ago I informed you about the creation of a commission, following a resolution by the plenum of the Katowice party voivodship committee, to assess and determine the responsibility of former leaders of the voivodship authorities. Yesterday was the date fixed for a talk with Zdzislaw Grudzien, former first secretary of the voivodship committee, but he did not turn up at the meeting.

In view of this, the commission made an assessment of the interested party's activity and responsibility in his absence. In the commission's opinion, Zdzislaw Grudzien, as former first secretary of the largest party organization in the country, bears the main responsibility for bringing it to a state of ideological and [word indistinct] disarmament. It was shown that Zdzislaw Grudzien ignored the opinions of party activists and brutally suppressed all signs of criticism. It was stated that great damage to the party, the voivodship and the country, too, was inflicted by his erroneous cadre policy. It was based on putting forward and supporting irresponsible and dishonest people who occupied management posts for long periods. They included Maciej Szcaepanski, Jan (Kocinski), Wlodzimierz Lejczak, Gerard Kroczek, Henryk (Jaroszewicz) and others.

On the basis of accumulated documentation, the commission stated that on the personal initiative of Zdzislaw Grudzien, people were removed from party, administrative and economic posts in an (?unpardonable) way, when they dared to criticize or merely express an opinion different from Grudzien's.

Irrevocable consequences for the Katowice Voivodship and for the country were also brought about by the arbitrariness of the former first secretary. It was based on forcing through industrial investment projects and siting them in Silesia, regardless of professional judgements, which considerably worsened the [word indistinct] of the natural environment. On the initiative of Zdzislaw Grudzien, a four-shift system in the mining industry was introduced at all costs and against the opinions of the work forces; a decision was also taken to construct a building in Dzierzynski Square in Katowice, ignoring the critical views of both party members and the non-party inhabitants of Katowice Voivodship. It was recognized that Zdzislaw Grudzien shares the responsiblity for creating an atmosphere which put Katowice Voivodship at loggerheads with various other parts of the country. Together with other members of the former party leadership, Zdzislaw Grudzien also bears responsibility for making light of critical workers' voices in 1976, during the attempts to introduce price rises for foodstuffs. One indication of the [word indistinct] stance of the former first secretary of the voivodship party committee on the [word indistinct] of the working class was the recommendation to organize at the time a special (?rally) in Katowice. Zdzislaw Grudzien also bears personal responsibility for erroneous political decisions made during the strike in mining towns in the Legnica coal basin in August last year. The decision taken then led to opposition between party activists and members and the workers and to the serious isolation of party organizations in some plants. There were also many accusations of Zdzislaw Grudzien's lack of modesty and even of creating a dignitary's lifestyle.

After a comprehensive examination of all the documents and material, the commission decided to forward the case of Zdzislaw Grudzien to the voivodship party control commission suggesting his expulsion from the ranks of the PZPR. The view was also expressed that it was wrong to accept the resignation of Zdzislaw Grudzien from the posts of Politburo member, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the voivodship committee in Katowice, because his exceptional responsibility for the errors committed argued for his recall from these posts.

The commission also supports the recommendations which demand that Zdzislaw Grudzien give up his mandate as a deputy to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic.

MUNICIPAL PARTY CONFERENCE OPENS IN TORUN 28 MAY

LD282302 Warsaw PAP in English 2056 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 May (PAP)--The PUWP municipal report-and-elections conference in Torun, which is supposed to elect candidates for delegates to the 9th PUWP Congress, convened at its first session at Torun University today. 734 delegates represent the [word indistinct] strong party organization.

During the debate, which lasted for several hours, participants concentrated on a motion from the mandate commission, which proposed that the mandate of Zbigniew Iwanow of the Torun Towimor ship equipment plant be recognized.

Zbigniew Iwanow, one of the proponents of the so-called horizontal structures within the party, was expelled from the PUWP under a decision taken by Torun's Voivodship Party Control Commission last year for factional activity and for spreading views conflicting with the party line. This year the decision was approved by the Central Party Control Commission's team and was recently reaffirmed by the Central Commission's Presidium. In spite of that, however, the Towimor party organization still considers Zbigniew Iwanow its first secretary and elected him delegate to the municipal report-and-election conference.

After acquainting themselves with the latest decision of the Central Party Control Commission and the opinion prepared by workers, members of the party organization at Nicolus Copernicus University in Torun, by 363 votes against 25, acknowledged the validity of Zbigniew Iwanow's mandate as delegate to the municipal party conference in Torun.

2-DAY SOLIDARITY KKP DEBATE HELD IN GDANSK

Branch Sections Reviewed

LD281012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] The 2-day debate of the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity opened in Gdansk today. The agenda envisages a discussion on the problem of branch sections in the structure of the union; supplies of medicines; overall aspects of talks between Solidarity and the government; the union's foreign activities and questions related to the protest actions started in the Agricultural Circles Cooperatives.

On the first day of the debate, the PAP Gdansk correspondent reports, most attention was paid to the problems of the union's branch sections. Until now they have been set up spontaneously and their forms of action, terms of reference and tasks have remained unspecified. It is estimated that throughout the country there are 125-144 branch sections of Solidarity. Demands were made for the reduction of their number.

The main issue, however, is their place and role in the union's structure. Most speakers presented the view that granting to the sections too wide terms of reference could lead to dual authorities in the union and could endanger the basic issue, that is, its territorial structure. In the debate opposite views were also voiced, which indicated the strength of the spontaneous movement for the development of the branch sections. According to these opinions, branch sections constitute the most suitable structures for the settlement of many union problems.

As a result of the debate it has been decided to draft interim precepts for the activities of the branch section which will remain in force until Solidarity's national congress. A decision reducing the number of branch sections to 15 has been passed. It has been underlined that the leaderships of individual sections do not constitute union authorities but act only on its behalf.

Information on the functioning of the reorganized Solidarity intervention commission has been imparted during the meeting. Its main task is to counteract incipient tension which may occur in connection with union activity.

National Mourning Proposed

LD281738 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 26 May 81

[Interview with Janusz Onyszkiewicz, press spokesman of the National Consultative Commission (KKP) of the NSZZ Solidarity, conducted by unidentified Szczecin radio correspondent on 28 May during a break in the Gdansk debate of the KKP of the NSZZ Solidarity--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What has been decided so far and what can be said about the course of the commission's deliberations?

[Answer] The discussion today dealt above all with topics connected with the progress of the election campaign. [word indistinct] of the union this is a very important matter. We would like to put all this right during the [word indistinct] election campaign. Apart from this [word indistinct] principles governing the holding of these elections and it was precisely these matters which we discussed this morning.

Apart from this, there was the matter, which is perhaps less important but still somewhat irritating, of the distribution of the printing machines which are reaching our union.

But when all is said and done all of the deliberations were dominated by an atmosphere of depression due to the death of the cardinal primate. Our stand has already been defined regarding our organizational measures and our reaction, which is greater than is practical. [sentence as heard] A proposal for the introduction of a period of mourning thorughout the union and for an appeal to the Council of State to declare a period of national mourning will be put to the vote. [words indistinct] whole country, particularly as it (?happened) at a very difficult moment.

Bearing this in mind and also bearing in mind that it is precisely now that we need calm and unity so much, the commission is also considering, and will put to the vote, an appeal to stop all protest actions and for our inclusion in the organization of these ceremonies. This will be the subject, among other things, of the deliberations after this short break.

Talks End

LD282244 Warsaw PAP in English 2050 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 May (PAP)--On the second and last day of its session in Goanski, the Solidarity's National Consultative Commission today analyzed the Solidarity-government talks on various problems and the report-and-election campaign within the union. The commission also heard the opinion of its members and experts concerning the draft law on trade unions.

With reference to the talks with the government, the commission declared that progress was made on a whole range of issues, among them the rule of law and Solidarity's access to mass media, and termed the development "positive". The commission said no progress was recorded as regards the problem of political prisoners. In this connection, the decision was made to present the issue to a Sejm committee and adquate steps were already taken. The talks on economic reform were criticized and government measures in the field were described as inadequate to the country's urgent needs.

While analyzing the recent Agriculture Circle Coope-atives pay rise settlement between the government and the farm workers' union, the commission pointed to the fact that the agreement was negotiated without Solidarity's part or knowledge and described it as a move directed against their union.

The decision was taken under which Solidarity will refrain from joining any international organizations before its authorities are elected at the union's na .onal congress.

The commission's members and experts who made a preliminary analysis of the draft law on trade unions said the draft has many weak points and is too complicated and detailed so that it overlaps with a trade union's statute, while a whole range of vital issues are not specified, leaving room for different interpretations and disputes.

PAP REPORTER DENIED ACCESS TO SOLIDARITY IN U.S.

LD291004 Warsaw PAP in English 2111 GMT 28 May 81

[By PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski]

[Text] Washington, 28 May (PAP)--A Solidarity delegation now in Washington has been invited by the organizers to attend as observers the 25th world congress of the international federation affiliating the metal workers' trade unions.

The first American visit of a Solidarity delegation has aroused understandable interest and both American journalists and other news agencies carry report on the (?visit).

But the PAP Washington correspondent is unable to cover the visit. Here is why:

As soon as I learned of the arrival of the delegation I went to the hotel where the congress was held and obtained an accreditation card. I found the Solidarity delegation in the assembly hall and joined them. The delegate I spoke to found the presence of the Polish correspondent quite normal. He told me that the head of the delegation had left the hall and offered to help find him. He told me of the composition of the delegation (?and) we had a brief private talk on the situation in Poland. During a break in the debates an incident occurred which prevented me from informing the Polish public about the visit of the delegation.

It turned out that the Polish delegates had at their side a local "guardian" who, as I could judge by his Polish, must have left Poland a mere few years ago. Having learned who I am the "guardian" immediately separated me from the delegation. When we were leaving the congress hall together we met the head of the congress press office. The "guardian" went up to him and began to whisper something to his ear pointing a finger at me. After that the head of the press office told me that my accreditation card was invalid because (?only journalists) from countries whose trade unions are affiliated in the metal workers' federation are admitted to the congress debates. He asked me to leave the building and not to try to contact the Polish delegation. The "guardian" acted so swiftly and efficiently that the Solidarity delegation were unaware what was going on. I am saying this to emphasize that the Solidarity delegation are not to (?be held responsible) for the incident.

I left the building where, 30 minutes later, a Solidarity news conference was held with the participation of several dozen journalists from various countries except for Poland.

Delegates from Poland, especially those in the United States, are the object of considerable interest. But this interest is not always well-intended. Certain individuals and centers behave from motives which totally disregard Poland's interests. One such example is the behaviour of the "guardian" of the Polish delegates in Washington.

AFP REPORTS COMMON LAW PRISONERS HUNGER STRIKE

NC290822 Paris AFP in English 0816 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 May (AFP)--About 2,000 common law prisoners have gone on hunger strike to protest at their conditions, the Solidarity news bulletin MAZOWSZE said here today.

The prisoners at Wolow, near Wroclaw in the southwest of the country, refused food yesterday to back their demands for an improvement in their prison conditions and diet. They have formed an action committee and negotiations were taking place with prison authorities from Warsaw, the bulletin said.

The mass protest movement came a few days after Justice Minister Jerzy Bafia signed a new regulation aimed at more flexibility in the prison regime. The order, which came into force immediately, abolished some disciplinary measures, improved the number of letters and visits allowed, and extended the exercise periods.

The Wolow hunger strike is the latest expression of trouble in Polish prisons. Early this month prisoners mutinied against the tough regime at Wronki Prison near Poznan in the west of the country to demand an improvement in conditions, particularly the right to more family visits.

The local prosecutor established that physical force had been used against some prisoners and the prison governor was sacked.

The newspaper KURIRER POLSKI recently reported a hunger strike some months ago in the Bialoleka district near Warsaw for the same reasons.

ACTION AGAINST HOOLIGANISM IN WROCLAW DEMANDED

LD280953 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 27 May 81

[By unidentified Wroclaw radio reporter]

[Text] A press conference was held today in the railwaymen's club at the Wroclaw general railway station. The conference was organized by NSZZ Solidarity in connection with the growing crime wave which is assuming particularly acute forms at railway stations and in trains. The meeting was to have been attended by representatives of the militia, the public prosecutor's office and the authorities from all voivodships within the range of the lower Silesian DOKP [District Directorate for State Railroads].

Unfortunately only the Wroclaw authorities prepared themselves for the meeting. Col Zbigniw Minkowski, deputy commander of the voivodship Citizens' Militia, presented concrete measures designed to improve the situation, which the conference organizers illustrated thoroughly and in great detail through evidence given by persons confronted with disturbances, such as buffet staff, traffic officers, and waitresses from Wroclaw railway restaurants.

We were given a clear picture of the MO [Citizen's Militia] station's indolence, the members of which have so far arrived at the place of disturbances unwillingly and usually after the time [words indistinct] succeeded to run away or even leave calmly. There have also been instances of rapid releases of previously detained hooligans who then started new brawls without being hindred by anyone. It would certainly be accurate to say that people from the margin of society have found a good shelter at Wroclaw's railway stations.

Controlling this situation will not be a simple matter, and the MO finds itself in a difficult situation. This is due to a considerable degree to the mass media which create an atmosphere of hysteria and incapacity to intervene. But Wroclaw media have not followed this pattern.

These matters were dealt with on behalf of the MKZ [Interfactory Founding Committee] NSZZ Solidarity by Karol Modzelewski, who stressed that this peculiar frustration of MO officials worsens the situation to a considerable extent, without having justification [word indistinct] incidents. The cause of the existing situation may also be a lack of interest among [words indistinct] in the entire problem: and I recalled that in fact only representatives of Wroclaw were acquainted with [word indistinct]. We did not see, however, representatives from Jelenia Gora and [words indistinct]: the fact that the Opole public prosecutor's office representative, in answer to journalists' questions, cited an excerpt from a PAP communique published a few days ago in the press, other information concerning the matter was not in the possession of the deputy public prosecutor. We simply did not receive an answer. This sort of approach to the matter must unfortunately yield the results which we witness ever more frequently and, what is worse, in which we are involuntary participants. It must be (?said) in general that the only way out is energetic action by MO officials, who have daily contact with the problems of criminal [word indistinct], and not the introduction of those discussions and profoundly psychological near justifications of [word indistinct] inability to act.

SOLIDARITY DELEGATION TO VISIT ITALY 8-15 JUNE

AU281419 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 May (ANSA)--A delegation sent by the "Independent Private Farmers Union-Solidarnosc" of Poland will come to Italy for a visit from June 8 to 15 on the invitation of the Italian Union of Labor trade union confederation, it was learned here from the leaderships of the farmers union.

The six-person delegation, which will include the 23 year-old head of the Polish Independent Farmers Union, Jan Julaj, will be accompanied by one expert and Roman Catholic priest Father Czeslaw Saldowski.

During their stay in Rome, the members of the delegation are expected to be received by Pope John Paul II who reportedly informed them that even if he is still in hospital, he will set aside at least one hour for an audience with the labor delegation.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS AGREE TO END STRIKE ACTION

LD281416 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Today the Secretariat of the Central Board of the Trade Union of Agricultural Workers and the central staff of the national protest action of Agricultural Circles Cooperatives [SKR] decided to call off the nationwide protest by SKR employees, which has been going on since 21 May. The end to the action is linked with the signing yesterday by representatives of the Central Board of the Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations and the Central Board of the Trade Union of Agricultural Workers of an additional protocol to collective labor agreement of workers of economic units of agricultural cooperatives.

FIREMEN SUSPEND PROTEST ACTION, MAINTAIN ALERT

LD281420 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] In connection with the start of talks with the plenipotentiary government commission, aimed at fixing a schedule for the final settlement of firefighters' demands and at ensuring negotiations in an atmosphere of calm, the national interunion protest committee of the fire service has decided to suspend its nationwide protest action. They have decided to maintain a state of protest alert throughout the country until the causes of the dispute are eliminated.

1956 AGREEMENT ON STATUS OF SOVIET TROOPS CITED

LD282304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1740 GMT 28 May 81

["International Topics of Current Interest: A Point of View" Program]

[Text] A couple of days ago a communique issued by the Council of Ministers recalled--in a rather unpleasant context, that is, in connection with the sporadic vagaries of irresponsible people--the agreement governing the principles upon which Soviet troops are stationed in Poland. In our broadcast we shall [words indistinct].

The agreement on the legal status of Soviet troops temporarily stationed in Poland was signed in Poland on 17 December 1956. Its signing was preceded by the publication of a declaration by the Soviet Government about the basis for the development and further strengthening of the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This agreement is very lengthy. Those who would like to acquaint themselves with it in its full extent should consult Issue 29 of DZIENNIK USTAW [" Official Gazette"] of 29 May 1957. However, we will try to present the most important elements of the agreement. Here they are:

1. The temporary stationing of Soviet Troops in Poland can in no way infringe upon the sovereignty of the Polish state, and the number of Soviet troops is determined on the basis of separate accords between the Governments of the Soviet and Poland.

2. Troop movements, training sessions and exercises outside the sites where the Soviet units are stationed require the consent of the Polish Government.

3. The Soviet troops, members of the Soviet service personnel and members of their families are obliged to respect and observe Polish laws, and in the event of crimes or offenses committed by these persons Polish laws will be applied as a rule.

4. In the event of crimes being committed against Soviet troops stationed in our country those responsible will be brought to account in the same way as in the case of crimes committed against the Polish Armed Forces.

TRYBUNA LUDU, in an editorial comment at that time, said that the importance of this agreement lies not only in the fact that it provides an instrument which enables Poland to settle matters deriving from the stay of Soviet troops in our country but, above all, in the fact that it constitutes a proof of how much weight both sides attach to the implementation of the Moscow declaration. This stay of Soviet troops in Poland, TRYBUNA LUDU continued, is a necessity whose sense and positive value for the security of Poland [words indistinct] that despite the passage of 11 years since the end of the war Europe is still not enjoying security.

(?At the same time) POLITYKA, commenting on the signing of the agreement said, among other things:

When reading the text of the agreement one can clearly see that a realistic solution of a [word indistinct] problem has been sought and found, taking into account the interest of both countries.

At the same time, the newspaper New York TIMES published the full text of the agreement and in its commentary it said, among other things: The objective of the agreement could be a public indication that both the political and military leaders of the Soviet Union confirm the sovereignty of Poland.

The Washington POST said: Everything contributes toward enhancing the great importance of the German question. Even if the Soviet Union were to consider a complete withdrawal of troops from Poland this would, after all, be impossible as long as 20 Soviet divisions remain in Germany.

The FRG paper GENERAL-ANZEIGER, comparing the status of the Western countries' troops stationed in the FRG with the status of the Soviet troops stationed in Poland, said: This agreement goes further in favor of Poland than the agreement concluded within the framework of the Paris accords. In accordance with the Warsaw agreement, members of the Soviet military personnel are subject to Polish court procedures; in our country members of the Allied military personnel are exclusively subject to Allied military courts.

It seems to me that some of the opinions expressed 25 years ago are still topical today. The principles of Polish foreign policy and the obligations deriving from it remain the same. Nobody who counts will question these. This matter is obvious.

Polish-Soviet Alliance

LD272356 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Here is a summary of an editorial in TRYBUNA LUDU, the national daily newspaper of the PZPR, in which is writes about the concern that needs to be shown for the foreign affairs of the state, regardless of the pressure of internal problems experienced by the country. The editorial is entitled "An Invaluable Alliance."

The paper writes that the Polish-Soviet alliance and collaboration with the remaining socialist countries are a keynote of Poland's foreign policy. An acceptance of these fundamental allied ties, with the socialist countries, is common to all honest and realistically-minded forces in Poland irrespective of their outlook on the world or ideology. There is little doubt that this falls into line with the interests of the nation as such.

TRYBUNA LUDU goes on to say that the Polish-Soviet alliance spans politics, the economy and also military affairs. The latter lies within the framework of the Warsaw Pact organization and also bilateral relations and are a factor determining the state of Poland's national security. The (?theme) of security is one of the most important historic achievements of People's Poland. The military aspects of the Polish-Soviet alliance cover among other things the stationing of a contingent of Soviet troops in Poland, which results not only from the allied ties among the socialist countries but is also a consequence of the entire system of postwar international agreements concerning Germany and the structure linking the territory of the Soviet Union with the Red Army forces stationed between Odra and Elbe rivers.

These forces are one of the basic factors of the postwar order in Europe. Combined here are specific international obligations and Poland's national interests. This was stated only recently at a session of the Polish Cabinet on Monday, which drew attention to cases of an improper attitude toward the Soviet troops stationed in Poland. It was noted that these were isolated incidents of marginal scope. Nevertheless, TRYBUNA LUDU says, such incidents are directed at the military aspects of the Polish-Soviet alliance and the paper adds that such actions can be the work only of a madman or someone who wants to harm his country, regardless of the motives.

And TRYBUNA LUDU concludes by stating that the process of renewal in Poland aims at removing all the evil which has brought harm to the country but not included among these areas is the country's foreign policy, founded on close and all round ties with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTRY ON COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

Increased Espionage Activities

LD282226 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 28 May 81

[Excerpt] A press conference has been held at the Ministry of Internal Affairs [MSW] on the subject of counterintelligence work. It was chaired by Vice Minister of Internal Affairs Gen Wladyslaw Pozoga.

We have been informed that the activities of the Polish special services has been distinctly accelerated in recent months. The slackening of social discipline and dissatisfaction resulting from the difficult economic situation is creating a unique opportunity for foreign intelligence services. Representatives of the leadership of the MSW's counterintelligence branch and of military counterintelligence have many times stressed that (?it is far) from their intention to create a spy psychosis. They have only given the facts. For example, never in the history of People's Poland have there been such efforts to recruit Polish citizens living abroad for intelligence purposes. Since 1979, more than 16,000 people have not returned from temporary trips to the West or have considerably extended their stays. This does not mean, of course, that all of these people have been recruited by an intelligence service, but there is no doubt that by staying abroad and working--in general without permission--it is easy for these people to come under the influence of an intelligence agency and get themselves backed into a corner. Our counterintelligence knows of many such cases. In the period 1973 to 1980, military courts in Poland handed down 163 verdicts in spy cases. This year several people have been arrested. At today's press conference we were promised detailed information on this in the near future. Investigations are currently underway.

Since the August events, hundreds of journalists have been arriving in Poland. Counterintelligence has recognized among them many agents who have already lost their covers. Because of the geopolitical situation, we are the subject of particular interest to the American and West German intelligence services. The scope of the material collected is practically unlimited, from the mood of society and the prospects for the development of the economic situation to information of a purely military nature.

'Highly-Placed Agent' Uncovered

LD282302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 28 May 81

[Statement by unidentified individual at a 28 May press conference at the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Warsaw on the "Struggle Against the Representatives of Foreign Intelligence Services Who Are Carrying Out Their Work in Our Country"--recorded]

[Text] If we want to say something about the activities of foreign intelligence services in the present situation, then the most striking thing is that there is increasing activity, that there is interest in everything, virtually all-round interest, and that the activities of agents are being constantly expanded. Despite the great advances in technical means, for instance various kinds of space ships, satellites, eavesdropping equipment and electronic apparatus, the main stress is being put on recruiting individual agents and giving them tasks to carry out inside the country.

Of course, the dominant role here is being played by the intelligence services of the NATO states, including--and I do not conceal this--those of the United States.

Last year we registered an almost 100 percent increase compared to 1979 in attempts to recruit our citizens--I stress attempts to recruit--of which we are aware. To some extent we need the help of the public to handle this situation, although we are a long way away from creating an atmosphere of spy psychosis.

In most cases an agent is recruited--this is what we call this in professional jargon--to serve the capitalist countries, although not only them.

I will quote several figures from the recent past. In the period 1973-80 military courts--only military courts examine spy cases, the Military Prosecutor's Office--sentenced a total of 163 persons for spying. Ten of these sentences were handed down last year. Fifteen persons were arrested [no time frame given], including one in March of this year. The latter was a very important highly-placed agent working for one of the intelligence services. The matter is currently being investigated and the agent involved is under arrest. As we get a fuller picture and make a more complete assessment of the scope of the damage he has done--well [words indistinct] organizes a meeting--then we shall be able to say something more, perhaps even to a small extent with documents.

INTEREST EXPRESSED IN JOINING IMF, WORLD BANK

LD271642 Warsaw PAP in English 1425 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 May (PAP)--Polish specialists are in favour of Poland's joining the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

During a panel debate organized by the Polish U.N. association, experts included Prof Stanislaw Raczkowski said that in the present situation it would be advantageous and desirable. Benefits Poland can gain from rejoining the fund include cheap credits, given on a long-term basis and strictly financial. Right now this is unachievable owing to the Eurodollar market which we have no access to.

Poland was a co-founder of IMF in 1944 but it quit in 1950 in the cold war period.

As for possible dangers of interference in Poland's affairs, the demand for an economic improvement programme does not necessarily mean having the solutions imposed from outside. Certain pressure, resulting from a concern about the right way to utilize the credits must always be taken into account. But if this pressure had been put on us five or seven years ago, perhaps we would not find ourselves in the present credit trap, wrote ZYCIE WARSZAWY quoting one of the experts.

It would be also advantageous to join the World Bank. Besides credits for, e.g. developing agriculture or energy, Polish firms would be allowed to compete in tenders for supplies to investment projects financed by the bank.

CZYREK INTERVIEWED ON DIPLOMACY, CHANGES

AU271521 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 23-24 May 81 pp 1, 3

[Karol Szyndzielorz interview with Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek: "How Do We Benefit by Our Diplomacy?"--place and date not given]

[Text] [Question] Minister, people ask with increasing frequency: What do we care about the world and international affairs? Does that mean that we are threatened by an insular mentality?

[Answer] I cannot agree with such a view. It is true that Kochanowski [16th century poet] says that as long as the Polish village is peaceful and merry, war may spread worldwide, but Wyspianski [turn-of-century poet] makes a character say in his "Wedding": Anything new in politics?

[Question] The answer to that question was interesting...

[Answer] Yes, but I think that our people are most sensitive to international affairs and that their interests are a little different than they were a few years ago. That means that our people are certainly most interested in the foreign public's views on our Polish affairs and problems. Our people react keenly to those views. They understand the international links and connections that must be taken into account in foreign policy.

[Question] However, a utilitarian view of foreign policy tasks is often taken and in such cases people ask how such a view affects our domestic and economic situation. They do not make any allowances for the wider European and even world links and connections.

[Answer] That is natural. Our country's situation and the international position in which we must defend our interests in the world have a direct bearing on implementing diplomatic tasks. The point is that our situation we understood and our needs be responded to. The insular mentality, which Kochanowski defined so beautifully, does not threaten us, but our policy and media should help people understand all the factors that now determine Poland's position in Europe and the world. We should make our allies, friends and partners understand our situation and respond to us.

[Question] Minister, do you think our foreign policy enjoys social support?

[Answer] Yes. My ministry and I receive many letters, including those with demands, complaints and critical remarks. We should bear in mind, however, that those demands and complaints do not concern the principles and directions of our country's foreign policy. Instead they concern the weaknesses of the functioning of our ministry and its missions.

[Question] Is that not connected with the fact that for the overwhelming majority of Poles living in the heart of Europe in peace and quiet it is so obvious that there is no need to praise the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the heads of diplomacy?

[Answer] Praise is probably least important in this issue and is not at stake here. We serve our country, our homeland. Whatever concerns our country's security and the efforts to ensure peace in Europe has absolute priority. We must realize that, notwithstanding all its present weaknesses, our country continues to be an important factor in Europe's peaceful order. Poland's active presence is necessary in order to preserve that order. That is not just a matter of our role in Europe and just our right. It is also our duty toward Europe. But, as is always the case with every duty, people are less keen to talk about and like it.

[Question] That poses this question: What triggers diplomatic initiatives and their effectiveness? Does it depend on the state of the balance of payments, on the level of domestic supplies or on the question whether we have domestic peace? What has been instrumental and is instrumental in the fact that other countries listen to the voice of Poland?

[Answer] Polish initiatives, which people still remember, were assumed during the periods in which there was no prosperity in Poland. We put forward such initiatives at a time when in toil and hardships we tried to eliminate the backwardness we had inherited and to rebuild the country from its war ravages. By saying that I do not wish to claim that there are no specific objective factors that determine our country's role, potential and position. We have a manpower and an economic potential. We have a geopolitical position, role and place in our alliances. We also have what we call our country's good name in the world. Our contribution to world culture is also of value.

[Question] Which means that there is no reason for us to develop inferiority complexes just because our shops are empty?

[Answer] The most important thing is to follow an active and genuine foreign policy, one that results from the nation's interests and historical experience. Such a policy must serve universal interests--peaceful coexistence, cooperation and international understanding. It is, of course, important whether a given country is able to devote all its energy to those problems or whether it must see to other affairs. The links between foreign policy and the domestic situation do not necessarily mean that a state should be passive or restrained in its opportunities and duties involved in international activity. You have mentioned empty shops. Of course, that has had a direct impact. After all, inability to honor economic contacts creates difficulties for us and for our partners. The simple truth is that our position is economic cooperation has become weaker. We must be aware of that.

[Question] At such difficult times, can we afford to maintain traditional diplomacy? Has it not become an incongruous trapping? Is Poland's representation abroad, planned and realized under different circumstances, not excessive? What do we need such a big ministry for? I know it is difficult to speak about that.

[Answer] No, it is not difficult to speak about it. On the contrary, it is a question perhaps most vividly discussed in our service. In the period of streamlining the functions of the state in individual sectors, we regard that discussion as necessary. The point is, before adopting decisions, to examine and to evaluate. No doubt, there were trends expanding our diplomatic service to the scale of the world's tenth industrial state. We can see traces and examples of that--from some investments made with allowance for the growth [na wyrost] and from erecting representative buildings, to excessive staffs and liberal spending of public money. Also the ceremonial and protocol setting of many visits was exaggerated. We have been discussing that critically and frankly, and have been taking appropriate steps. We want to adapt the structure of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the forms of its activity to our state's present abilities. The point is also to define priorities in the activity of the foreign service in line with the needs of the country.

[Question] What does that mean in specific terms--cuts?

[Answer] Indeed, cuts, as in the entire national economy. We start from a more than 20-percent reduction in the staff and in outlays for maintaining the service. Those cuts are actually even more significant, because the ministry's successive budgets did not take into account the factor of inflation all over the world. We will eliminate a number of posts which are useful certainly, but not necessary. We can afford only what is necessary.

[Question] Could you quote some examples?

[Answer] I could, but notwithstanding my respect for ZYCIE WARSZAWY, I would prefer our diplomats at their posts learn about the cuts from me and not from the newspaper. We recently had a review by the Supreme Chamber of Control. The controllers familiarized themselves with the planned savings decisions and found them to be right. But we do not want to stop at that. In the discussion, it has been suggested that our ministry should aspire to self-financing. While revenues from our missions abroad have thus far been covering 48-50 percent of our expenses in foreign currency, that was not the ceiling. I regard that idea as a change in attitude to finances. Instead of waiting for allocations from the budget, we will try to help ourselves.

A report with specific proposals concerning restrictions and savings in expenditures on foreign service activity has been prepared for the Council of Ministers chairman. Let me say that our budgetary expenditures, after the changes, will be 5 percent smaller than those actually increased in 1977. Outlays for the repair of our own facilities have been reduced. The fleet of automobiles at missions abroad has been cut by 40 vehicles. Representational expenses in trips abroad have been restricted. We have issued instructions this year not to give receptions on the occasion of national holidays and other anniversaries. Fees paid by Poland to the United Nations and other international organizations have been reduced. I should add that, out of the 150 countries all over the world, we have diplomatic relations with 127. We have our representations in 84 countries. Our ministry maintains abroad a staff of about 1,000, including military attache's offices and administration. The Ministry of Foreign Trade has in trade councillor's offices a staff of 704 and in delegations 591. The staff of the Polish Chamber of Commerce abroad numbers 13. We are going to close our embassy in Nepal, our embassy in Cyprus and a number of consulates.

[Question] The Sejm's Foreign Affairs Commission at its proceedings disputed the correctness of some cadre decisions in staffing missions abroad. That issue was discussed by Deputy Zukrowski and other speakers. Before you took over the ministry, missions abroad used to be places of harmless banishment. If someone has a mishap in the country, if someone was dismissed, the communique used to state that he was "transferred to the diplomatic service." Thus far, that practice has not been dropped altogether. Is it because you do not want to break from traditions, or for other reasons?

[Answer] I would put it in the following way: We still have not fully managed to break away from that tradition, although we have tried very hard. On the part of the government and party leadership we have had assurances that persons who failed to prove themselves in other offices, let alone persons with moral or political charges, would not be transferred to diplomatic service. Moreover, as I have already said at the session of the Sejm commission, some decisions that we have found to contradict the principles of a sound cadre policy will be corrected this year.

[Question] Now let me ask you a childish question: Where do diplomats come from? Before, there used to be the main school for the foreign service. It does not exist any longer, and yet that large edifice is full of people.

[Answer] The basic cadres in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are from the times when the main school for foreign service existed. Thus the average age of people in our ministry is relatively advanced. We would like to attract more young people. We qualify them in competitive examinations after graduation from higher schools. We also train diplomats in the diplomatic academy in Moscow. Our workers also were trained at the annual postgraduate course in the Higher School of Social Sciences.

[Question] You used the past tense.

[Answer] Yes, because no decision has been adopted whether to keep that course going, primarily because of the need to rejuvenate our diplomatic cadres.

[Question] In People's Poland, you are the first minister of foreign affairs to reach your position after having taken each step along the way of a diplomatic career. Did you intend to be a diplomat?

[Answer] I never dreamed of that. I graduated from the economic and trade department at the Jagiellonian University and specialized in cooperative societies. I was interested in scientific work. As an assistant lecturer, I was quite happy among the students. The fact that I was engaged in youth organizations seemed to be of some significance. In 1951, the decision was adopted to rejuvenate cadres in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to improve the structure of cadres, in particular by engaging economists. The Ministry of Higher Education, then my employer, offered my services to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In February 1952, I was sent to our mission in West Berlin.

I started from the functions of a senior first-grade official [starszy referendarz]. After my return home in 1957, I was a section chief, then vice director of the central European department, and then vice director of the department of the socialist countries. In 1962, I went to Yugoslavia as a councillor in our embassy. That was an interesting mission, an interesting and fascinating country.

[Question] That was probably the exact time when we first met.

[Answer] Indeed. I stayed in Yugoslavia for many years, till 1968. I returned to become vice director of the West European department, and then director of the studies and programming department. At that time I was secretary in the commission preparing for talks on the principles for normalizing relations between Poland and the FRG. In 1971 I was appointed as under secretary of state. Sometimes I joke that my life in diplomacy stretched from a first-grade official [referendarz] to an under secretary [podsekretarz]. In 1980, I was appointed minister. I conducted talks on normalizing relations with the Vatican, and I established relations with Spain and Portugal.

[Question] Do you write memoirs?

[Answer] I do not write, because I still have not come across an objective diarist, and I am probably still too young for subjective memoirs.

[Question] At the end let me ask the question displayed in the headline of this interview: What is the use of diplomacy? What would you like the ministry to do for the country?

[Answer] Foreign policy serves the direct interests of the country, the interests of its security, sovereignty and integrity. Thus it serves all the political principles set forth in our Constitution. Our friendly relations with the socialist countries are of particular importance, because Poland is and will always be a part of the world of socialism, an important component in the balance of power, which is basic for the system of international security. We are an important economic partner. Thus the efforts to make those relations serve both Poland and the consolidation of the socialist community are of fundamental importance. Our relations with the Soviet Union are particularly important. We are doing our best so that our friends and partners understand our affairs. We are trying to win confidence and convince them that our country is in a position to settle its very difficult and frequently painful problems within the framework of its socialist system and by political means. In particular, we are doing that out of a feeling of responsibility, so that our problems will not be used to create political tension and to arm, because Poland is and wants to remain a factor of stabilization and detente in Europe. Everyone is interested in preserving the peaceful order and in the most extensive possible cooperation.

WASZCZUK RECEIVES ISRAELI CP OFFICIAL 27 MAY

LD271432 Warsaw PAP in English 0807 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 May (PAP)--Jerzy Waszczuk, alternate member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the PUWP Central Committee received here today David Hanin, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of Israel's Communist Party. Contacts between the two parties were discussed and views were exchanged on the current situation in the Middle East.

Jerzy Waszczuk informed his visitor about the situation in Poland and the PUWP activity before the 9th extraordinary congress.

POLITIKA ON ALBANIA'S 'DANGEROUS, ADVENTURIST POLICY'

AU281531 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 26 May 81 p 2

[Aleksandar Prlja commentary: "Gross Provocation"]

[Text] It seems to us that in this period of intensified efforts to secure the borders in Europe and the immunity of diplomatic and consular representatives as much as possible against all terrorist attacks and gross violations, all European governments, regardless of their international positions, ideological orientations and the state of their mutual relations and volume of cooperation, are striving, by improving the security of diplomatic representatives and missions, to gradually move toward improving an atmosphere with which no one can be pleased. All the more painful then is the impression made by the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, as well as its diplomatic representatives and information media, now after the gross provocation and explosion that took place on the grounds of the sovereign Yugoslav Embassy in Tirana 2 days ago. Instead of acting in accordance with everything that is binding for the governments in civilized countries willing to face their own responsibilities, and placing itself clearly, energetically and unconditionally on the side of the customary international obligations on such occasions, the obligations based on the Vienna diplomatic convention--which is of universal significance--and promising to find and appropriately punish the perpetrators of the attack, the Albanian Government has adopted an astonishingly provocative attitude.

Refusing to face its own obvious responsibilities, Tirana has tried hard--believe it or not--to emphasize that what was involved were only "little bombs" that have been precisely measured and that weighed only some 100 grams each. Tirana even asks why "has the Yugoslav agency TANJUG made such a fuss about that event!" (This is a quotation from a dispatch of the official Albanian news agency ATA on the bomb explosion on the terrace of our embassy.) As ATA says, this "fuss by TANJUG" is a "part and a continuation of the campaign waged by Yugoslavia against Albania." If it were not unfortunately a matter of a physically dangerous and gross armed provocation, we could perhaps only laugh at a formulation like the following:

"The announcement by the commission which carried out the inspection points out among other things that 'what is involved are not bombs but the explosive charges of 70 and 100 grams, respectively....'" as the agency ATA says.

It is simply impossible to believe one's own eyes. If the ceilings in some rooms of the embassy did not fall in someone might even think that what was involved were some festive firecrackers which were used to magnify with their bursts the modest celebration held by the Yugoslav diplomats gathered inside the embassy on the occasion of one of the greatest festive days of their country! But that is not all. There are also other insipid formulations, insipid in regard to the practice followed in its relations as a sovereign state that, no matter to what extent it has excluded itself from international obligations (CSCE and others), cannot be exempt from the rules of obligatory behavior among civilized countries: "Under the security conditions provided for the embassy, the possibility that the explosives were thrown in from outside is excluded," that TIRANA commission says, for instance.

Well, here we are then. It is not only that they were not real bombs, not only that TANJUG "is making a fuss," and not only that the protest of the Yugoslav ambassador and government is "exaggerated," but it is also that all that "was planted from inside," that is, that the Yugoslav Embassy itself is responsible for the bomb explosion under its own roof.

Thus a gross provocation falls, certainly not in the least accidentally, within the broader context of things designed to turn the Albanians' feelings and state of mind in the direction that is expected "to protect Albania" against pressures and provocations because "the Yugoslav circles" (this is again quoted from ATA) "are waging an anti-Albanian campaign and are interested in undermining the normal good-neighborly relations between the two countries." Anyone who knows the nature of social and political relations in a country such as Enver Hoxha's Albania, certainly understands that the government is trying to find explanations in the outside world for its own policy of closure and isolation, as well as for the well-known restrictions of freedom and independent thoughts among its own citizens. In a country where there is no freedom of movement even between neighboring villages, where no foreign newspapers are received, where the number of border crossings--certainly of those in the direction "from Albania"--is at a record low level as compared with the rest of the world and where the general level of development and of everything else is such as in Albania, it is certainly very important to maintain and cultivate an illusion and an impression about an external danger and about the neighborhood's malicious people who would like to fan some kind of an anti-Albanian campaign. When this kind of perception becomes sufficiently widely spread, then it seems easier to also justify all other things. Naturally, it is not even necessary to point out then that in this manner it is easier to rally the people around a leadership that has been in power for a long time by using "the technique" that has been long since abandoned, even in other countries with strong Stalinist traditions and deformations.

But what is even more important is the fact that it is by this attitude and by these actions, devoid of all morals and all sense of international responsibility, that efforts are being made to deceive public opinion throughout the world also. There are sufficient indications that Albania is striving in the world to sow the seeds of deceiving and tricking the well-meaning public regarding the essence and nature of its own policy toward its tolerant and patient neighbor, Yugoslavia. In this connection it certainly counts on the fact that the world simply does not understand that a responsible and civilized sovereign state could behave in such a manner in connection with a gross incident on the ground of a foreign embassy.

In this respect Tirana and Enver Hoxha certainly also count on a forgetfulness of the well-meaning governments and circles because, if it were not for such forgetfulness, everyone would immediately remember that our country has not responded to Tirana's various hostile attacks that certainly were very far from promoting any readiness for good-neighborly relations. Even the worst attacks against our country and even the organized subversive activities that are slowly becoming known through court proceedings these days, have not weakened our country's sense of responsibility for building normal relations and for avoiding all actions that would threaten peace and security in this part of Europe, which is so greatly burdened by painful memories from its history and by the involvements of the biggest powers. It is now evident that, having adopted this patient, principled, moderate and responsible attitude in its relations with Albania and other neighboring countries, Yugoslavia has periodically also made some concessions that were wrongly interpreted as a sign of its unwillingness to fully protect the vital interests of its national integrity, prevent the undermining of the SFRY constitutional order and raise also the question of Albania's responsibility for security in this part of the world.

No attacks from Albania, among which some were full of the most abominable slanders of everything sacred to us, have turned Yugoslavia, known for its policy of active international cooperation of universal proportions and based on equality as much as possible, into a partner that would adopt a reserved attitude toward or oppose strengthening trade and cooperation with neighboring Albania.

When Albania severed its relations even with the small number of its partners in the world with whom its relations had been strong and intensive until recently it began to show an intensified interest in increasing its transport links and commodity trade with the SFRY. In response to that interest and in mutual interest, the commodity trade between the two countries increased by four times in the 1978-80 period. Today it has reached the enviable value of $116 million annually. This year the value of this trade could reach the total amount of $135 million and, according to the protocols that the SFRY has been happy to sign, the value of that trade should reach a total amount of $720 million in the 1981-85 period. If we add to all this various other conventions, protocols and agreements on cooperation, then all that provides better testimony to Yugoslavia's tolerance and readiness for cooperation than anything else.

Naturally, it would be wrong to forget all that today. But nothing has changed in Yugoslavia's attitude in this respect. However, what cannot be tolerated is Albania's interference in our internal relations, its subversive activities and its actions designed to confuse the international public by evading its responsibility for gross and potentially terribly dangerous provocations such as the explosions of small, medium-size or any other bombs on the territory of the Yugoslav Embassy or in any other part of sovereign Yugoslav territory. This responsibility becomes no smaller as a result of the obvious existence of Albania's internal motives and needs to confuse its own public in the face of an alleged "danger" threatening Albania from... neighboring Yugoslavia! What is involved in this connection is a smokescreen that reflects the nature of internal relations in a country such as Albania, but which is, at the same time, also very dangerous for stability and peace in Europe and the world.

It would be an illusion to believe that all the responsible countries and certainly the participant countries in the process initiated by the CSCE--from which Albania, certainly not in the least accidentally, has excluded itself--will fail to understand this danger in the only way that can be understood: as an expression of an irresponsible and adventurist policy that is unacceptable for Europe.

MACEDONIAN PAPER VIEWS ALBANIAN PRESS 'SLANDERS'

LD281914 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1748 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Skopje, 28 May (TANJUG)--The Albanian press has for many years been launching attacks against Yugoslavia, but after the recent hostile demonstrations in Kosovo these attacks became more striking and intensive and irredentist aspirations more open. This assessment on the Albanian press writings is carried in the latest issue of FLAKA E VLAZERIMIT, an Albanian-language daily issued for 36 years in Skopje, the capital of the Yugoslav Socialist Republic of Macedonia.

The press in Albania formally declares that it supports relations of good neighbourliness and presents itself as our friend. However, while doing so it at the same time slanders the Yugoslav system of socialist self-management, the policy of equality and non-alignment and even Josip Broz Tito. "Where are we then to see the good and friendly intention," the FLAKA E VLAZERIMIT daily asks.

Prior to the recent census in Yugoslavia, the Albanian press wrote that pressure was exerted on the Albanians in Yugoslavia not to declare themselves as Albanians, the Skopje daily recalls. However, when the results of the census disproved this claim, when the statistics undeniably confirmed the reality that the natural growth of the Albanian population in Yugoslavia was the highest, information media in neighbouring Albania failed to transmit it. What these media deliberately sought was to create certain atmosphere, FLAKA E VLAZERIMIT underlines.

The daily also notes that information media of neighbouring Albania constantly ignore the results obtained by Yugoslavia and the Albanian nationality in it. They persist in attempts at creating an image of the Albanians in Yugoslavia being "discriminated." They maintain chronicles of "black reports" on Yugoslavia which consist of news taken out of the context on unemployment, the rise in the costs of living.

The daily notes that the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia, through its own efforts and the solidarity of other nations and nationalities of the country, has achieved notable results. "Socialist, self-management, Tito's Yugoslavia is the dear homeland of Albanians, too. To deny this means to deny the equitable position of Albanians in Yugoslavia, their right to enjoy the equality granted to them," writes "FLAKA E VLAZERIMIT."

The daily of the Albanian nationality in Macedonia concludes that the press in Albania should be aware that all attempts at confronting the Albanian nationalitiy in Yugoslavia with other nations and nationalities in the country are doomed to failure.

ASSEMBLY COMMISSION ON ALBANIAN, BULGARIAN PROPAGANDA

AU281638 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 28 May 81

[Momcilo Boskovic report]

[Text] A session of the Commission for Information of the SFRY Assembly has assessed Yugoslavia's cooperation with neighboring countries in the field of information and our information-propaganda activities toward those countries. Our activities in combating hostile propaganda from Albania was particularly examined. Our assembly correspondent Momcilo Boskovic reports:

Cooperation with a number of neighboring countries is developing very well. However, it is unfavorable with some, primarily with Bulgaria and Albania. In those two countries, broad anti-Yugoslav propaganda has been organized for years. In this propaganda, Svetozar Krunic of the Federal Secretariat for Information pointed out, all known means available and methods of hostile propaganda activities are being used, ranging from covert and sophisticated to overt, rude and arrogant ones. The propaganda is not meant for the Yugoslavs only, but for all the peoples in the world, its intention being to win broad world public for its ideas and aims.

We have reacted from time to time to the incessant hostile propaganda from Bulgaria, Batric Jovanovic, president of the Commission for Information, said. But we kept quiet about the lethal propaganda coming from Albania for decades. We ignored it. We considered it to be out of place and clumsy and that it could not influence our people. However, we did not pay sufficient attention to the slogans and messages attractive to some people.

The delegates pointed out in the discussion that a lie which is long and persistently served to a listener may acquire the ring of truth unless it is denied. It was concluded that it is necessary in the future to reply such mighty propaganda conducted from Albania against Yugoslavia, and to reply in an open and well-argued way. One must also react in good time to nationalist utterances wherever they may appear. This is the great significance and responsibility of the information media.

It was said at the session that there has been much talk recently about President Tito's photographs having been removed during Kosovo tours of cultural and art societies from Albania at the request of the guests. However, the delegates pointed out at the session, it is not known that anybody had been called to account because of it, except that a person was dismissed from his office.

It is obvious that the squaring of accounts with the nationalists is running slowly. Generalized assessments are being repeated. Kosovo communists must therefore be more resolute and carry out a differentiation to show who stands where.

Speaking about increasing criticism of information media, Miodrag Petrovic, president of the club of the journalists reporting on the SFRY Assembly, said that it was impermissible for journalists to be blamed for some reports and articles published about Kosovo events. It is surprising that the Yugoslav Federation of Journalists has not reacted, he said, nor taken under its protection the journalists who were attacked by some professors of Pristina University with pejorative words and even called [word indistinct].

It was a unanimous assessment of the delegates that the domestic press, with rare exceptions, reported on Kosovo events in a responsible manner and that it had a significant role in the ideological strengthening of brotherhood, unity and togetherness in Yugoslavia.

It was agreed at the conclusion of the session that the conclusions of the commission be conveyed to all the delegates of the SFRY Assembly, which will discuss them at a forthcoming session of the Federal Chamber.

TANJUG Report

LD281656 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1346 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 28 May (TANJUG)--At a session held today, the Commission for Information of the SFRY Assembly analyzed Yugoslavia's cooperation with the neighboring countries in the field of information and our information-propaganda activity concerning these countries, with particular reference to our information-propaganda activity aimed at suppressing Albania's hostile propaganda.

The events in Kosovo and the influence of hostile propaganda from Albania were at the center of attention. Dzemal Muminagio noted that we had not countered this propaganda, whose effects could have been suppressed if we had published the truth about Kosovo's overall growth.

Batric Jovanovic agreed with him, noting that only ignorance with regard to the basic facts about this neighbor of Yugoslsavia could lead anyone to make erroneous conclusions about the real state of affairs in Albania.

Jovanovic insisted, among other things, on a comparison between the rate of development in Kosovo and the results achieved in Albania, noting that in 1945 the two had reached approximately the same level of development.

Marija Romic-Skenderovic and Boza Tadic spoke about the need to reexamine the technical, cadre and financial position of our public information media, especially those whose task it is to spread the truth about Yugoslavia and prevent the activity of foreign propaganda centers. "The reception of Tirana radio in Kosovo is better than that of Pristina radio. Its programs are 'loud and clear' even in Hungary, which Belgrade radio can hardly reach," Marija Skenderovic said.

A separate part of the discussion dealt with the role of our information media in reporting the events in Kosovo. Svetozar Krunic, representative of the Federal Secretariat for Information, said that all the public media had done their work correctly and with dedication. The press, radio and television did not deserve certain unfavorable views voiced about their work in this situation, and this appraisal was supported by the other members of the commission.

Speaking about reporting in the foreign press on the events in Kosovo, commission members noted that there had been a number of different approaches. The Western press, apart from well-intentioned and objective reporting, had at times resorted to sensationalism and speculations, leaving the door wide open to Albania's irredentist attitudes and its territorial claims against Yugoslavia. Likewise, it had not let the opportunity slip to repeat the well-known phrase about "deep upheavals in Yugoslavia" in connection with the events in Kosovo. Information media in East European countries, with the exception of Poland and Hungary, did not give great publicity to the events in Kosovo, mainly making use of their own sources, as well as information supplied by TANJUG.

At the end of the session it was agreed that the Commission for Information, together with the Federal Secretariat for Information, should collect fuller material on this theme, taking into account the discussion held today as well, and pass it on to assembly delegates.

LCY COMMISSION DISCUSSES MEDIA HANDLING OF KOSOVO

LD282112 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1610 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 28 May (TANJUG)--Various public gatherings have had sharp words for information activity. The fact that the public was not informed in a timely and adequate manner about the true dimensions and forms of the enemy activity and the nature of the events in Kosovo is beyond dispute. Both internal and public information broke down and was fairly restrictive. This was stated in the introductory speech by Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at a session of the Commission for Propaganda and Information Activity of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Public media have not been able to carry out their tasks. Noting that since the enemy actions in Kosovo began on 11 March the public has not been informed in a timely and adequate manner and has been without direct information on this situation and the editorial boards and journalists have been placed in a situation in which they have not been able to carry out their tasks independently and responsibly and implement the role which they have in our system, all of which has had negative consequences. Jakovlevski said that we must not lose sight of a series of objective and subjective circumstances which have been conducive to such a situation. This has brought about not only reactions from the working people and citizens as well as journalists in public media, but also inflicted political damage on us and shaken the prestige and trust of the working people and citizens in our information system.

In very severe criticism, Jakovlevski went on, and in the reactions by the press and citizens, we have also heard on several occasions the assessments about "the entire information system having fallen apart." One should not make such assessments, but in the same vein it should not be ignored that serious disruptions have taken place in the functioning of all the mechanisms of political work in the province and that there has been confusion, disorientation, inability to find one's way, mistakes in estimates and "broken links."

If we analyze the causes of our surprise we must face the fact that we have not comprehensively grasped over a lengthy development period many phenomena in the practice of the province's development, at times because we lacked true information and at times because we did not take seriously the information we had. We lived in the illusion about a favorable socio-political situation and good general relations, and proper attention was not paid to portents about enemy nationalistic forces.

Thus, in the critical approach to the problems and weaknesses in providing political information in the League of Communists and to public information activity in general, one should proceed from practices which have accumulated shortcomings over a long period of time and not only in the case of Kosovo.

Trpe Jakovlevski further stressed that there had been both omissions and weaknesses in providing information about the events in Kosovo but that it should be stressed that public media can not be reproached for anything in this connection because it had behaved in the way demanded of it. Later, when the conditions for waging comprehensive actions aimed at thwarting the enemy had been created, the majority of our editorial boards started with their tasks and are now carrying them out properly.

I do not think, Jakovlevski added, that all the conditions have been created for the unhindered dissemination of information about events in Kosovo, that there are no comments to be made on the present behavior of some responsible individuals in Kosovo who, through various restrictions, direct journalists to gather information by irregular channels. Translations from Albanian are being withheld and journalists are not informed about the holding of individual meetings.

Jakovlevski then advocated that, by proceeding from clear political assessments as regards further general work, the methods of activity in information and propaganda should be elaborated in greater detail. Continuous "digging" into the "sins" of the past, presentation of "juicy" details, turning everything into "a crime story" or affair only arouses nationalist intolerance and petit bourgeois curiousity. Information which is not well thought out can at times exert a negative influence on public opinion and contribute to the worsening of the political atmosphere, to introducing a lack of trust among working people and citizens regarding the ability of the socialist forces in Kosovo to cope with the situation.

In the settling of accounts with Albanian nationalism we must not lose sight of all other kinds of nationalism which are on the increase, as well as of the anti-Albanian mood increasingly evident in many environments and which emerges objectively but with which we must settle accounts just as resolutely. We have not observed, Jakovlevski said, a more serious dealing with this problem or criticism of some nationalistic and Stalinist theses which are being circulated among the public in various ways. Statements made by some individuals in the ranks of professors of Pristina University are no less alarming than some articles in the press, Trpe Jakovlevski pointed out at the end of his speech. A campaign against the writings of individual journalists and papers about the problems of the university has been launched; they are termed destructive and it is said of them that by their assessments of the situation and the problems of the university they are placing themselves in the service of foreign and internal enemies.

A considerable number of executive secretaries of central and provincial committees of the League of Communists responsible for this area of activity of the League of Communists as well as a number of directors, chief and responsible editors of public media took part in the debate. Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and chairman of this commission, spoke about the topical tasks of the informative and propaganda activity in connection with the events in Kosovo. He stressed, as did all other speakers in the debate, that he agrees with the assessments presented in the introductory report. In no situation, Culafic added, should or can one withhold information from the working people, because it is their constitutional right to have it.

Timely information--which has not been disseminated in reference to the events in Kosovo--is one of the fundamental conditions for waging actions in which as many working people and citizens as possible should be included. Culafic then stressed that forces had existed in Kosovo which had obstructed information and that a distinction should be drawn between them and the other forces of the counterrevolution.

Stressing that it is necessary to write about the state of social relations in Kosovo, Culafic added that one should not ignore the explicit power of the bureaucracy and of forces fighting against self-management with all available means and which have not yet been exposed.

In conclusion, Dobroslav Culafic stressed that all this does not mean that the press should not be subjected to criticism if it so deserves. But things for which it is not responsible should not be attributed to it. It is particularly impermissible to attack, on account of one article or of one paper, all information media. This is precisely what has been happening recently. Some circles in Pristina have attacked, without substantiation, the "central," in particular the Serbian and Belgrade, press which has not deserved it because it has demonstrated, as has the rest of the Yugoslav press, that it is up to the most complex situations.

POLITIKA VIEWS 'MANAGED' INFORMATION IN KOSOVO

AU271917 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 May 81 p 11

[Zejnel Zejneli, Tihomir Nesic report]

[Excerpts] Pristina--There are many facts that indicate that one of the basic changes in the work of a large number of forums and organs in Kosovo, and even in the League of Communists in the province, should be that they open themselves to the public. Now, when more and more light is being shed on what was done in that province and how it was done, it is becoming increasingly obvious that for a long time contacts with the public have often been based on paper only and that information has been managed in a way that is impermissible in a self-managing society such as ours.

With all due respect for the right and even obligation of each forum and organ to examine certain materials and to adopt certain special decisions behind closed doors, there are many indications that too many so-called "closed sessions" were held in Kosovo recently, and reports on what happened at them were released to the public in a sanitized condition through so-called "official statements" for the press or more recently, through so-called "authorized versions of speeches."

On the other hand, can one now be surprised that public information media and the public were informed about a visit to Pristina by a delegation or a scientific and cultural group from Albania through an "official statement" at the conclusion of a visit only? It appears that any possibility that the public should learn something about the talks conducted on such occasions was suppressed. How much care was taken here about what should be released to the public and what was kept back was shown by the practice of detaining journalists after sessions that they were allowed to attend, so that they could be given instructions on what they should write about and what not. Even particulars that the Provincial Assembly had officially adopted were corrected.

All this, it seems, has taken so much sway that it was partly continued even in the April days when it was insisted in Kosovo that the struggle against hostile disinformation be waged and won through true information. And while the impoverishment of information through official statements was being decreased, information was, at the same time, "adjusted" to the form of "authorized versions of speeches."

Reporters often heard one thing at gatherings and later they obtained, through written authorized versions, only parts of what had been said.

This can be best illustrated with a few significant examples. The speech by Ali Sukrija, member of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists, in the discussion at the session of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the SAWP of Kosovo in the middle of April was noteworthy. In his speech the first concrete critical review was made of what preceded the hostile demonstrations in Kosovo. Ali Sukrija in a fully communist way presented a number of details, including on how Comrade Tito's pictures had been covered up or taken away in Kosovo at the request of guests from Albania. The preparation of the authorized version lasted almost 2 days. Finally the journalists obtained six edited pages, instead of the 16 pages of the unauthorized shorthand record of Ali Sukrija's speech, and those six pages did not contain the specific examples cited at the podium. The part in which Sukrija spoke about the incomprehensible treatment of Tito's pictures was also excised.

Such "authorizations" were continued even at the latest session of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo. In concluding his speech in the discussion, Azem Vlasi stressed that, because of speculation spreading in public, he wanted to explain some details from the session of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists held on 13 March, immediately after the first hostile demonstrations on 11 March. He did it at the rostrum. But in the written authorized version, there was no such explanation.

Precisely because of this latest example, the question appears: How much actual work by the author is contained in these "authorized versions?" To what extent are they a result of broad arrangements by "people in charge?" And how much are they a result of initiative by official information services?

Because of all this, such examples show, if nothing else, that there have been uncertainties and lack of clarity on the line of communications from forums to the information media and to the public. Apparently only a fuller analysis would show whether things were being covered up or information was "managed" in a peculiar way, in addition to the necessary care for information in a community which is very sensitive because of its multinational composition, a most frequently used explanation.

At this moment, however, it certainly is not necessary to spell out what may be the importance of the opening toward the public for the League of Communists and all organized socialist forces in Kosovo and all over Yugoslavia that wage a struggle against the enemy.

ISLAMIC COMMUNITY OF SERBIA CONDEMNS KOSOVO EVENTS

LD290906 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1938 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Pristina, 28 May (TANJUG)--Participants in the annual assembly of the Islamic religious community of the Socialist Republic of Serbia have vehemently condemned the recent demonstrations in Kosovo assessing them as a hostile act and an attack against "the most valuable attainments of the socialist revolution of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia."

From its annual assembly held today in Pristina, the community sent a telegramme to the Presidency of the Yugoslav Province of Kosovo stressing that it will consistently guard and foster the fraternity, unity and togetherness of all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and unwaveringly pursue the path paved by President Tito.

FINAL TEXT OF KOSOVO ACTION PROGRAM APPROVED

LD282344 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1614 GMT 28 May 81

[Monitored TANJUG transmission did not carry final portion of this item]

[Text] Pristina, 28 May (TANJUG)--Following authorization by the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists, the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo has established the final text of the action program of the activity of the Kosovo League of Communists in the struggle against the enemy and counterrevolutionary forces and for the stabilization of the political situation in the province. By this program, which was also adopted as a component part of the activity of the Kosovo League of Communists in the preparations for the 13th conference of communists of this province and for the forthcoming congress of the League of Communists of Serbia and of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, communists and all progressive forces of Kosovo bind themselves to carry out an even more intensive ideopolitical struggle against enemy and counterrevolutionary forces which operate from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism as well as against other enemy elements.

As defined, this struggle will be primarily directed at exposing the reactionary content of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and forces which operate from these positions. In all environments, from business organizations to the League of Communists Provincial Committee, one's own weaknesses will be critically analyzed--weaknesses which manifested themselves, as the assessment says, in lack of vigilance, in opportunism, in hushing up negative phenomena, in hesitation and in passive attitude.

The ideopolitical differentiation in every environment will be encouraged and continually deepened through concrete political action. One of the tasks to which the provincial committee and its organs should pay particular attention is quickly disposing of the forum-like work-style. In this connection, the need for cadre strengthening of League of Communists organs, organs of sociopolitical organizations, and organs of power in both municipalities and the province is pointed out. The action program says that it is necessary to free oneself more energetically from members of these organs who hesitate to come to grips decisively with the exponents of counterrevolutionary, nationalistic, irredentist and other enemy forces and their activities. The League of Communists and all other progressive socialist forces in Kosovo will decisively expose the reactionary substance of the nationalistic and irredentist slogan "Kosovo--Republic" and the demand for an "ethnically pure Kosovo" as representing an attack on the revolutionary achievements, on the SFRY constitutional order, on the interests and unity of the nations and nationalities of Kosovo and of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, of which the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is a part.

Proceeding from the fact that, despite clear ideopolitical orientations on intranational relations, numerous and serious weaknesses have been manifested in the practical implementation of this policy, the program says that the League of Communists of Kosovo must pay exceptional attention to linking the class and the nation in implementing the policy of intranational relations; in strengthening equality, brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities of Kosovo; in consolidating trust and togetherness with the nations and nationalities of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the country as a whole; and in fostering Yugoslav socialist patriotism. In order to bring young people closer together and to consolidate togetherness, all education and upbringing programs, from preschool to higher education, will be critically reexamined. New contents will be woven into these programs in line with the ideopolitical orientations of the League of Communists.

We will also try to find the most appropriate methods of learning languages other than one's mother tongue. At the same time, all tendencies which, through the demands for the obligatory knowledge of a language other than one's mother tongue, introduce intolerance and mistrust among the nations and nationalities in Kosovo will be energetically challenged. The action program binds all organizations and leaders of the League of Communists and organs of power to assess and analyze as early as possible the causes and phenomena of the exodus of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo during the past 10 years and to establish concrete tasks in this connection.

PODUJEVO PARTY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES ACTION PROGRAM

LD291214 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1716 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Podujevo, 28 May (TANJUG)--At its session today the Podujevo League of Communists Municipal Committee considered the activity to date of the municipality's communists in unmasking the enemy and in ideopolitical differentiation between members. In his introductory speech, Jakpu Sabani, president of the League of Communists Municipal Conference, said that work is proceeding well in the municipality and that full unity has been achieved between communists and other socialist forces in the realization of the attitudes of the highest-ranking party forums of the province, Serbia and Yugoslavia. The action program that was the subject of today's discussion was said to be a contribution to further concrete action. Meetings were held daily in party and work organizations. Some environments held as many as 10 meetings.

Communists displayed complete unity, Sabani said, when concrete measures concerning their responsibility were adopted. Not a single one was opposed to these measures. So far 25 members have been expelled from the League of Communists in Podujevo, of whom seven are pupils, seven educational workers, five farmers, four workers in direct production and two officials. Apart from this, 20 communists have been given the final warning for failure to execute their duties. Likewise, 25 people have been suspended from work and 24 pupils expelled from school for taking part in the demonstrations. Jakup Sabani and other speakers in the discussion said that the worst problem in Podujevo now is that of the secondary school center which, they said, is the "epicenter" of the hostile activity. Certain measures have already been taken by the committee. For instance, instead of one party organization, two have been formed, because of the view that in over-large organizations it is not possible to achieve the full involvement of communists.

Judging from all the signs, the party organization in the village of Obrandza will be dissolved. Out of 19 members (3 are abroad) not a single one is prepared to come out in favor of adopting the appropriate measures. Incidentally, many pupils who took part in the demonstrations came from this village, which proves, it was noted, that communists had not been active enough there.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY TO DEPRIVE DELEGATE OF IMMUNITY

AU272104 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 May 81 p 4

[M. Antic report]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 12 May--All three chambers of the Kosovo Assembly met today in separate sessions.

The delegates of the Chamber of Municipalities at their separate session were informed that a procedure was initiated to deprive Bahida Ibrici, delegate of the chamber, of her delegate immunity. It was initiated by the assembly of the Glogovac municipality whose delegate she is, because of her opportunistic and passive attitude during the recent hostile demonstrations, it was said in the statement.

At their session today, the delegates also adopted a decision determining the volume and the distribution of foreign exchange and on the right to buy foreign exchange at the foreign exchange market for the requirements of the province and the municipalities this year.

MONTENEGRO COMMISSION CONDEMNS ALBANIAN IRREDENTISM

LD252040 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 25 May 81

[Text] Titograd, 23 May (TANJUG)--The joint commission of all the chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro for foreign policy and international relations has severely condemned the attack on the Yugoslav Embassy in Tirana. Discussing some topical issues of the relations with the neighboring People's Socialist Republic of Albania in light of the latest events in Kosovo, the joint assembly commission extended full support to all the actions taken by our country's official organs. Albania's support, it was stressed at the session of the commission, for hostile and anti-Yugoslav elements which had, together with the events in Kosovo attacked the SFRY constitutional order from irredentist positions--and this has also become manifest in articles in the paper ZERI I POPULLIT--represents a form of crude interference in our internal affairs and is directed against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country.

At the commission session the loyalty of the Yugoslav policy to the principles of good-neighborly cooperation in relations with all neighboring countries was stressed, this being our country's lasting orientation. Thus, it was stressed that in all official statements and party documents, Yugoslavia remains open to cooperation with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, along with consistent mutual respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference.

In the development of good-neighborly relations, Yugoslavia has always borne in mind the vital interests of both countries and has seen this as a significant contribution to world peace and security.

The joint commission of all the chambers of the Assembly of Montenegro for foreign policy and international relations stressed that the working people and citizens of Montenegro had, at all the meetings held recently, unanimously stood up against counterrevolutionary activity in Kosovo, not allowing chauvinism and enmity to be sown among the nations and nationalities living in the Socialist Republic of Montenegro.

SLOVENE LC PRAISES PARTY SELF-CRITICISM ON KOSOVO

AU231755 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 May 81 p 6

[J. Pjevic report]

[Text] Ljubljana--It is not only the more than 120,000 members of the League of Communists of Slovenia but also all the working people and citizens of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia who have followed with pronounced interest and commented on the discussions at the recent sessions of the highest organs of the League of Communists of Kosovo, the League of Communists of Serbia and the LCY regarding the hostile and counterrevolutionary activities in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

What has had a particularly stimulating and encouraging effect on Slovenia's working people is the fact that at those sessions the organs of the League of Communists also so openly, critically, self-critically and responsibly discussed among other things their own shortcomings, mistakes, failures and digressions as well as the so-called sensitive phenomena and problems and that they reached complete agreement on the need to intensify the sociopolitical and self-managing actions in all communities and at all levels and to even more consistently implement the Constitution, the Law on Associated Labor and the conclusions of the 11th LCY Congress.

It is on the basis of all this that Slovenia's self-managers conclude that the problems and difficulties which we are encountering in our development are not a result of the incomplete nature and ineffectiveness of the constitutionally established economic and political system, as some claim, or of "superfluous" democracy and self-management but, on the contrary, are precisely a result of an inconsistent implementation of the adopted solutions pertaining to the system and of the principles of a self-managing socialist democracy.

The most frequent and serious criticisms addressed at meetings of the basic organizations of the League of Communists, the trade unions, the Federation of Socialist Youth and local organizations of the Socialist Alliance to the participants of the party sessions in Pristina and Belgrade amount to statements that they failed to devote sufficient attention to the role and tasks of the sociopolitical organizations, primarily to the activity of the Socialist Alliance as a front, as well as to the obligation of communists to actively work in these organizations and in the delegate system. It is stressed in this connection that the League of Communists cannot effectively fulfill its cohesive ideological-political role without the effective activity of all sociopolitical organizations, especially the SAWP, as a democratic parliament of all people, and that the delegate system also cannot successfully function without such a SAWP.

KRAIGHER CHAIRS 26 MAY PRESIDENCY SESSION

LD261702 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 26 May (TANJUG)--The SFRY Presidency held a session in Belgrade today with President Sergej Kraigher in the chair.

The Presidency considered the results of the recent official friendly visit paid to our country by Dr Hilla Limann, president of the Republic of Ghana. It was noted that the expression of readiness by both sides--during the talks between Sergej Kraigher and Dr Limann, and between government representatives--to adopt concrete measures for the further promotion of diverse forms of bilateral cooperation, especially in the economic field, represented a significant contribution toward the consolidation of the traditional friendship between Yugoslavia and Ghana. The conviction was also expressed that the broad agreement of views on the need to intensify nonaligned countries' activity in the world aimed at overcoming the present unfavorable development of the situation in the world would further strengthen the ties and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Ghana in efforts to affirm the policy of nonalignment as an independent and nonbloc force in iternational relations.

The Presidium also considered a number of priority questions in connection with the long-term development of energy generation in Yugoslavia. The Presidency took the view that it was necessary to speed up the adoption of agreements on the concept of the long-term development of power generation and of a separate agreement on the basis of the Yugoslav social plan for the development and application of nuclear energy in power generation in the period up to the year 2000.

The Presidency was acquainted with the work done by the military courts and military prosecutor's offices of the Yugoslav People's Army in 1981 and noted that military courts and prosecutor's offices had performed their functions successfully and in keeping with the Constitution and the law.

The session also considered a number of other questions within its constitutional terms of reference.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER DISCUSSES ECONOMIC TRENDS

LD271306 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1316 GMT 26 May 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 27 May (TANJUG)--Economic trends in the first few months of 1981 were the most important theme of the delegates' debate at today's session of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the Yugoslav Assembly. Spasoje Medenica, director general of the Federal Institute for Social Planning, spoke about the economic situation. The chamber adopted today the changes and supplements to the 1981 economic resolution, and in this way the text of this annual planning document was coordinated with the recently established social plan of Yugoslavia until 1985. The delegates also discussed the transformation of the foreign trade network abroad.

After Spasoje Medenica's report, the debate about the kind of conclusions the chamber should adopt was thrown open. The delegates had before them the formulation by the Planning Committee which expressed general support for the Federal Executive Council and organs of the republics and provinces to take necessary measures, within the framework of their jurisdiction, to improve the situation in the economy and, in particular, in the sphere of exports, and which also expressed general support for Spasoje Medenica's suggestion (given on the behalf of the Federal Executive Council) that additional resources for exports not be provided from sources which have an inflationary effect but by reducing, by the appropriate percentage, the entire resources for general and joint consumption, including federal budget resources.

The first to speak was Zarko Cosic (Vojvodina) who immediately endorsed the first conclusion proposed by the Planning Committee. He could not support the conclusion given by Medenica because, as he said, it is not clear enough and because, at present, one cannot see how additional resources can be ensured. Cosic demanded that the Federal Executive Council submit its proposal again to the assembly committees following which the proposal can be put on the agenda of the June session.

Radoljub Stanic (Serbia) spoke in favor of a general orientation geared to finding additional resources for stimulating exports, but he demanded that the final orientation also take into account other possible sources of funds. "I must say," Stanic went on, with respect to the Federal Executive Council's proposal," that we as delegates can hardly accept any percentage reduction in general and joint consumption without the agreement of our assemblies because we established this, by general agreement, at the end of last year." Stanic mentioned, as a possible source of additional funds, an increase in import tariffs and income from customs, on the basis of the new federal budget estimate.

Stressing that the Federal Executive Council announcement of the possible measures to resolve problems is useful, Tomislav Badovinac (Croatia) was opposed to an extensive debate about the [word indistinct] conclusions. "I think," Badovinac added, "that it would be very useful for the Federal Executive Council, knowing its role and task, to prepare the proposal which it considers most acceptable in the present situation and we will discuss it. We support solutions being prepared right away and we will then discuss them procedurally."

Taking part in the debate, Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, said that he accepts the criticism that measures in certain spheres to implement economic policy are being delayed but he stressed in this context that the Federal Executive Council at this time needs support for further work in searching for solutions to the amassed problems.

The chamber then adopted the conclusion on the discussion of the report on the economic trends in the first 3 months of the year, which says: "The Federal Executive Council, in preparing the report on the implementation of the plan, will take into consideration the proposals and suggestions made during discussion in the chamber and its working bodies of the report on the economic trends in the first 3 months of the year. The Federal Executive Council and relevant organs in the republics and provinces, as well as other exponents of the economic activity, should continue to take measures within their jurisdiction to implement as fully as possible the tasks laid down by the 1981 resolution, in particular in the sphere of exports."

At its session today, the chamber also discussed the implementation of Yugoslavia's joint foreign exchange policy for 1980, for the first 3 months of 1981 and on the estimates on implementation until the end of this year. The proposal of the Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries on the need for further intensive work by the committee on all issues in this sphere, to set in train initiatives and provide proposals to find relevant solutions for outstanding questions and to promote further the system of economic relations with other countries, was also accepted.

In connection with the Federal Executive Council's attitude about not being able, at this time, as a result of unfavorable trends in the balance of payments during the preceding period, to change and supplement the projection of the country's balance of payments, Milka Scepanovic, a member from Serbia, informed the chamber, before the adoption of the conclusion, that it could not accept this attitude of the Federal Executive Council. Neither the Serbian Assembly nor the delegation propose an increase in the balance deficit but they believe that the real state of the economy, being burdened by individual republics and provinces, should be examined and all measures should be taken to distribute the burdens more evenly.

After a short discussion on the transformation of the foreign trade network, the chamber accepted the conclusions proposed by the Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries. In order to adapt the foreign trade network more speedily to our needs, it was stated, the basic organizations of associated labor should, with the full support from and involvement of all the sociopolitical communities, embark on actions aimed at the more rational activity of our trade missions in the world. There is need for much greater democratization in the work of this sector and in public and self-managing decision-making; in other words, the public should be constantly and more fully kept informed both about successes and about individual cases of violation of the law and the agreed policy.

The pooling of labor and resources in the country, it was noted among other things in the conclusions, represents a prerequisite for the more organized activity of the network abroad, for the elimination of negative phenomena and for better business results. The chamber supported the program of measures and actions adopted by the Federal Executive Council with the aim of speeding up the process of transforming the networks in the country and abroad, but it holds the view that the action should be concrete and speedier.

The chamber today adopted a law regularizing the annual repayments for loans granted to organizations of associated labor and other self-managing organizations and communities in the area of Montenegro affected by the 1970 earthquake.

Delegates today also adopted three decisions which also regularize the use of funds for the elimination of the consequences of the earthquake. The first decision fixes the obligations of the republics and provinces in 1981.

The obligations of Bosnia and Hercegovina amount to 703 million dinars; Macedonia, 318 million dinars; Slovenia, 924 million dinars; Serbia, 355.3 million dinars; Croatia, 482.5 million dinars; Montenegro, 96.2 million dinars; Vojvodina, 625.3 million dinars; and Kosovo, 122.7 million dinars. All these funds are provided for Montenegro on the basis that it is under no obligation to repay them.

In the form of credits Bosnia and Hercegovina will secure 349.9 million dinars; Macedonia, 158.2 million dinars; Slovenia, 460 million dinars; Serbia, 674.2 million dinars; Croatia, 737 million dinars; Montenegro, 47.8 million dinars; Vojvodina, 311 million dinars; and Kosovo, 61 million dinars.

The chamber today also adopted a draft decision, without the definite agreement of the Assembly of Slovenia, confirming the structure of funds as the basis for estimating the value of the funds earmarked for the elimination of the consequences of the earthquake. The draft decision envisages that the amount of 36,356,000,000 dinars (87.35 percent) be estimated on the basis of the increase in the cost of building and the amount of 5,266,000,000 dinars (12.65 percent) on the basis of the increase in the cost of capital equipment.

The Assembly of Slovenia still has to express its view on this decision. The decision will come into effect only if its view is positive.

The third decision reduces the obligations of the republics and provinces for 1981 by 50.5 million dinars as a result of the exemption from the payment of customs duty and other import tariffs for equipment and reproduction material imported in 1979 and 1980 for Montenegro's needs.

The chamber went on to adopt amendments and addenda to the resolution on the basic guidelines and frameworks of the policy of socioeconomic development in 1981. As is well known, the resolution for 1981 was adopted in December 1981, before the adoption of the social plan for the country's development up to 1985. It was decided already then that this year's resolution, being a part of the development policy for the current 5-year period, had to be adapted to the provisions of the social plan for Yugoslavia.

This was done today. It goes without saying that the changes are not particularly significant, because some of the aspects of the 5-year plan were known already in December last year.

Planning Director Report

LD271454 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1314 GMT 26 May 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 May (TANJUG)--After an unfavorable start at the beginning of the year there was an improvement in economic activities in March and April, expressed in an increase in production and exports and a reduction in the rate of price rises. Spasoje Medenica, director general of the Federal Institute for Social Planning, presented the introductory report at the session of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces on economic trends and stressed this, adding that the 5.5 percent growth of industrial production in April contributed to an increase in the overall growth of production from 2.5 percent in the first quarter to 3.3 percent in the first 4 months of the year.

It is the decision of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] that by 1 June, within the frameworks of the existing balance of payments position, foreign exchange resources should be ensured in the form of an advance of $500 million and which would be channelled for the imports of raw materials and reproduction material, in order that production for exports be increased. In addition, 7.8 billion dinars will be ensured for the promotion of foreign trade.

On behalf of the FEC Medenica proposed that the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces endorse the orientation according to which resources for the promotion of foreign trade should not be provided from sources which have an inflationary effect but by reducing by a relevant percentage the total resources for general and joint consumption, including resources of the federal budget.

It is also proposed that from the total credit potential of banks approximately 0.52 percent be directed for credits for exports of equipment and ships, and measures to increase invisible trade foreign exchange inflow, in particular on the basis of tourism, transport and remittances from workers abroad, and certain measures to reduce the invisible trade foreign exchange outflow have also been prepared. The FEC also proposes a special agreement by republics and provinces and the FEC itself on the adoption of temporary measures restricting payments of exports. The participants in the agreement should take measures to restrict payments of imports from the convertible currency area for all purposes, together with maximum efforts to ensure reproduction, in particular when production for exports is at stake.

Medenica also insisted on a reduction in imports of equipment from the convertible currency area, but this should not be applicable to equipment which is necessary for the course of production and for the completion of the construction of projects which could be finished this year and which contribute to an increase in exports.

In the FEC's assessment the high rate of inflation is the greatest obstacle to the implementation of the export policy, and it threatens the implementation of the policy of enhancing the standard of living and of the most important tasks of economic stabilization. Thus, the monthly rate of inflation until the end of the year should not exceed 1-1.2 percent. Should this not be the case, the entire stabilization program, in particular with reference to the interest of organizations of associated labor in exports, would be disrupted. The country's international prestige and confidence in the implementation of the stabilization policy would also be seriously threatened.

In the struggle against inflation the efforts should be pointed in the direction of more coordinated relations between supply and demand and better supplies of the market. In order to achieve this it is necessary to ensure consistency in implementing the planned measures in the sphere of general and joint consumption, tax policy, investments, personal incomes, credit-monetary policy and more successful functioning of the market. Second, in the sphere of prices measures should be applied in line with the law on the foundations of the system and the social price control and this--in addition to the significant step made in the institutional-organizational sense and the fact that instructions on preparing criteria for price forming and other documents for the application of the price system have been adopted--means even more intensive work in shaping the self-managing mechanism of price formation. Prices can be changed only on the basis of concluded agreements and self-managing accords. Last, the FEC notes that in the price sphere such disruptions have taken place that conditions have been created for the application of measures of direct social price control. What is proposed as a special task is the strict reexamination and coordination of prices increased at the beginning of the year, that is, to restore the illegally and unjustifiably increased prices to a level which will be coordinated with the established price policy.

USSR'S ARKHIPOV ARRIVES FOR COMMITTEE SESSION

LD281246 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1145 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 28 May (TANJUG)--Soviet Council of Ministers first vice-chairman and co-chairman of the Soviet-Yugoslav intergovernmental committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation Ivan Arkhipov today arrived here in Belgrade where the nineteenth intergovernmental committee session will be held on May 28 and 29.

VRHOVEC MEETS DPRK COUNTERPART IN PYONGYANG

LD281454 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1614 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 May (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affaires Josip Vrhovec, currently on a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Korean Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam [words indistinct] their talks here today the identity or closeness of views on the international situation and situation in the Nonaligned Movement, as well as problems facing the movement.

The two sides reaffirmed the importance of the nonaligned ministers conference in New Delhi for the affirmation of the authentic principles of the policy of nonalignment and the strengthening of the movement's unity. In [word indistinct] the focuses of crisis in the world, both sides confirmed (?the) two countries' commitment to solving all problems through negotiations without pressures and outside interference.

Both sides consider as useful the holding of [word indistinct] international conference on Kampuchea as would really help reach a political solution to that problem, not deepen the confrontation.

Ho Tam stressed the need for the nonaligned countries to strengthen their unity and safeguard the independence and (?autonomy) of the Nonaligned Movement. He pointed to the importance of the second session of nonaligned countries' coordinators for agriculture and an international seminar on food and agriculture due in Pyongyang this summer.

Special attention was paid to the question of unification of Korea. Vrhovec emphasized that Yugoslavia upholds the struggle being waged by the DPR of Korea for peaceful unification of the country and that unification was not only a question of justified [word indistinct] of a people but also a contribution to the peace and stability in that region and in the world.

Vrhovec and Ho Tam assessed that Yugoslavia-DPR of Korea bilateral relations are developing well and represent a model of relations between socialist, non-aligned countries. (?They announced) efforts by both sides towards the further promotion of relations in all the fields.

Commodity [words indistinct] two counties last year totalled only 12.5 million dollars. Talks are underway between Yugoslav and Korean experts on the joint engagement in the opening and exploitation of some mines, joint production of transformers and other products.

Vrhovec stressed the need to develop higher forms of economic cooperation. (?Ho Tam) agreed with the proposal for the Yugoslav and Korean Governments to support such orientation and promised that the Korean leadership would pay the corresponding attention to the promotion of economic relations with Yugoslavia.

Vrhovec Arrival in PRC

LD291206 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1125 GMT 29 May 81

[Excerpt] Beijing, 29 May (TANJUG)--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, arrived in the PRC this afternoon on an official friendly visit. At Beijing airport he was welcomed by Wang Youping, PRC vice minister of foreign affairs, and Mirko Ostojic, Yugoslav ambassador in Beijing.

Ji Pengpei, vice premier of the PRC State Council, is giving a formal dinner in honor of the federal secretary. Official talks between the federal secretary and the PRC vice minister will begin tomorrow.

IRAQI FIRST DEPUTY PREMIER RAMADAN ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AU281728 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2146 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, May 27 (TANJUG)--Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council member and First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan arrived here this evening in an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic.

The Iraqi first deputy prime minister is accompanied by Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri and Agricultural Minister 'Amir Mahdi.

Talks With Dolanc

LD290210 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1651 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 28 May (TANJUG)--Presidency member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Stane Dolanc talked today with leadership member of the Iraqi Regional Ba'th Party, first deputy prime minister of Iraq and member of the Revolutionary Command Council Taha Yasin Ramadan currently in Yugoslavia as guest of the Federal Executive Council. The talk related to the development of relations and cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Ba'th Party of Iraq, and cooperation between other socio-political organizations of the two countries. They established that this cooperation is developing successfully, which significantly contributes to the development of overall Yugoslav-Iraqi relations.

Talks With Djuranovic

LD281938 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1757 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 28 May (TANJUG)--President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic and Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan today expressed their governments' readiness to continue close cooperation on both the bilateral and broader, international levels.

Taha Yasin Ramadan arrived here yesterday on an official visit to this country at the head of an Iraqi delegation which includes Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali, Agriculture Minister 'Amir Mahdi and President of the High Council for Scientific Research and Technology Dr. Nayah al-Rawi.

In the talks, which opened today, Djuranovic and Ramadan carried out an extensive exchange of views on the promotion of the already comprehensive Yugoslav-Iraqi cooperation. They noted with pleasure that Yugoslavia and Iraq had achieved a high level of cooperation in the economic, political, cultural, scientific and technological fields. They expressed confidence that the mutual cooperation could be further diversified in the coming years.

Djuranovic and Ramadan also discussed the situation related to the conflict between Iran and Iraq. The Iraqi deputy prime minister underlined that his government was investing constant efforts for reaching a cease-fire agreement and resolving the conflict by way of negotiation. In view of this, he said, the Iraqi Government welcomes the mediation activities of the group of nonaligned countries, the mission of the Islamic states and special envoys.

Djuranovic again expressed Yugoslavia's concern about the conflict between the two nonaligned countries. Yugoslavia is convinced that the existing dispute between Iran and Iraq can only be settled by peaceful means, he stressed.

Djuranovic also expressed concern about the effects of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict on the movement of nonaligned countries and about the strained situation in the Gulf where there was already the interference by third countries. In Yugoslavia's view, the situation in the Gulf is fraught with a danger of wider conflicts.

Djuranovic and Ramadan assessed that a lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis can only be reached through Israel's withdrawing without delay from all the occupied Arab territories, recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including the right to a state of its own, and recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Djuranovic and Ramadan particularly expressed concern about the exceptionally dangerous situation concerning Lebanon which, both sides assessed, affects the interests of the Palestinian people most gravely.

Yugoslav Premier Djuranovic and Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Ramadan hold that resolute actions and efforts aimed at maintaining and carrying into effect the authentic principles and objectives of the movement of nonalignment are essential in the present deteriorated world situation.

Meeting With Ljubicic

JN282105 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2050 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 28 May (INA)--Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, met here this evening with Gen Nikola Ljubicic, Yugoslav federal secretary for national defense. At the meeting, which was attended by several Iraqi and Yugoslav officials, the discussion dealt with bilateral relations pertaining to the strengthening of friendship between the armed forces in the two countries. The discussion also dealt with everything that might contribute to the expansion of cooperation in all fields.

General Ljubicic hosted a dinner in honor of Ramadan.

Joint Committee Meeting

JN282231 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] The Iraqi-Yugoslav joint committee for economic and technical cooperation held a meeting in Belgrade today headed by Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and trade minister, and Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council.

At the beginning of the meeting, Hasan 'Ali made a speech in which he asserted that, despite the war, our economy is still strong and solid. Development plans are being seriously implemented in accordance with the directives of leader President Saddam Husayn. He pointed out that the joint committee constitutes the cornerstone of Iraqi-Yugoslav relations and is performing an important role in developing trade exchange and economic, technical and scientific cooperation.

Zvone Dragan then delivered a speech in which he thanked the minister and reviewed the spheres of cooperation between the two countries and Yugoslavia's wish to develop relations with Iraq and the Yugoslav companies operating in Iraq. He pointed out that cooperation between the two countries is expanding in the economic, scientific and technical fields.

The meeting formed three subcommittees: the subcommittee for economic cooperation, the subcommittee for trade and the subcommittee for technical cooperation. These subcommittees will submit their reports today for endorsement later.

TRADE COMMISSION WITH MEXICO CONCLUDES WORK

LD231018 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1724 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 22 May (TANJUG)--The third session of the Yugoslav-Mexican commission for economic cooperation ended in Belgrade today with the signing of joint minutes. During the session, the delegations pointed out the real possibilities for expanding economic cooperation in all spheres which have so far not been fully exploited. The volume and structure of trade are not satisfactory and other forms of cooperation too are not sufficiently developed.

The delegations agreed that they should take measures in the next period to ensure that mutual trade becomes greater and more diverse. In this connection medium-term agreements should be concluded to provide for the export possibilities and import needs of both countries. The Mexican delegation expressed interest in expanding its export list, which mainly contains traditional products, to include industrial goods. At the same time, Mexican partners need reproduction material and some other products from Yugoslavia, and offers will be made to the Yugoslav partners.

It was noted that special opportunities to expand cooperation exist in the sphere of industrial cooperation, that is, in machine building, electrical equipment, electronics and agroindustry. Satisfaction was expressed with the work of the mixed enterprises Energomeks and Fanomher, which should continue to be developed. The talks dealt in particular with cooperation in the sphere of agroindustry, on which the Mexican side submitted a draft agreement. Specific spheres for joint projects of agroindustrial development will be defined by the end of the year. The possibility of expanding cooperation in the financial sphere was also examined.

The Yugoslav delegation at the session was led by Dr Dusan Anakioski, chairman of the Yugoslav side of the mixed committee, and the Mexican side was led by Dr Cassio Luiselli Fernandez, the general coordinator for food and agriculture in the Mexican Government.

MARKOVIC RECEIVES MEXICO'S MERINO RABAGO

FL221937 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1859 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 22 May (NOTIMEX)--Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia [as received], today received Mexico's secretary of agriculture and hydraulic resources, Francisco Merino Rabago, who expressed Mexico's long-term interest in developing cooperation with Yugoslavia in the branch of the economy under his ministry.

MARKOVIC VISITS MEXICO, MEETS LOPEZ PORTILLO

LD290848 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1940 GMT 28 May 81

[Text] Mexico City, 28 May (TANJUG)--During talks here today with President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Dragoslav Markovic, Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo stressed the cordial relations existing between the two countries and expressed the hope that they would be further strengthened. "Our two countries have many tasks in the world today as they defend the same lofty principles--peace, progress and freedom," the Mexican president said. Lopez Portillo also spoke of the late President Tito saying that his death was a great loss but that it was evident that the "peoples of Yugoslavia continue on the same road, the road of peace, justice and progress."

Thanking the Mexican president for his warm words of welcome, Dragoslav Markovic underlined that the cooperation between the two countries' parliaments contributes to the strengthening of the overall bilateral relations.

The Yugoslav parliamentary delegation arrived here yesterday on a visit to the Mexican Senate.